PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

No. 53,849.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.				
21st July	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	....
28th „	ORIENTAL....	5284	BRITANNIA..	6525
4th Aug.	HIMALAYA.....	6898	.....	....
11th „	PENINSULAR.....	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th „	PERSIA.....	7951	.....	....
25th „	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MARMORA ..	10509
1st Sept.	MOLDAVIA.....	9500	.....	....
8th „	PENINSULAR.....	5294	VICTORIA....	6522
15th „	EGYPT.....	7912	.....	....
22nd „	ORIENTAL.....	5284	MACEDONIA.	10512
29th „	ARCADIA.....	6003	.....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth, nd London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipin a connecting steamer at Port Said

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, nt Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *11th July* 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,635	Verron	9th Aug. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	5,630	Rebufat	6th Sep. „
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. „
DUMBEA	5,916	X	1st Nov. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	X	18th Aug.1906.
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	15th Sep. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

57, *Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	22nd July 1906
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st „ „
† CHINA	G. Daminovich	6000	30th Aug. „
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7000	5th Oct. „

• Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,138	27th July 1906.

For farther particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*;
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LUASA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 27th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 14th Aug. calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 3rd Aug.

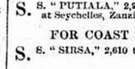
FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

20th July, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
CIRCASSIA . .	A. Haig.	6716 . .	17th August
BRITANNIA . .	R. G. Garrick. . .	3069 . .	28th „
SCINDIA. . . .	Shafto Abrey. . . .	5106 . .	22nd Sept.
MASSILIA . . .	J. Thomson	3091 . .	3rd October.
OLYMPIA . . .	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	5124 . .	23rd October.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 590
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 350 and Rs. 900 respectively.
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
COLOMBO MARU. .	4703	J. Nagao	24th July	4th Aug
BOMBAY MARU. .	4623	S. Ishikawa.	7th Aug.	13th Aug
TYOSHI MARU . .	3012	. . . .	21st Aug.	1st Sept
RIOJUN MARU . .	4886.	. . . .	4th S pt.	15th Sept
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4403	F. Fyne. .	18th S pt.	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU . .	5034	K. Kori. .	2nd Oct.	13th Oct
COLOMBO MARU. .	4703	J. Nagao .	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU . .	4623	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov

For Freight and Passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

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THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND,
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

PASSENGERS BAGGAGE received and shipped cheaply and safely if entrusted TO COUTTS & CO.
Army Shipping and Passenger Agents,
Bombay and Karachi.
Addressed labels on application.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection, with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.
HENRY S. KING & CO.

TRY AND VERIFY.

Supercedes all BRAIN FOOD and NERVE VITALIZERS.
The Best appetiz r.

AQUILA TONIC

Per Bot. Rs. 3/8.
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaikh Memon St., Bombay.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. are open to the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EVENING DRESS WEAR.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS SUITS
in Best and Newest Materials, Silk Linings and Facings.
From Rs. 75.
Club Dress Jackets, from Rs. 40.
New Dress Belts, Socks, Ties, Collars.

HOAR & CO., { ENGLISH TAILORS, } ESPLANADE.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.
Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIMES STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.
BEWARE OF IMITATION.
Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHER'S
EXTRA STRONG PEPPERMINTS,
in 1 lb. Glass-stoppered Jars Rs. 1-8 each jar included.

MONGINI BROTHER'S FRESH MADE CHOCOLATES in 1 lb. pink or blue cartons, Rs. 2.
MONGINI BROTHER'S RICH TEA CAKES Re. 1 per lb.
MONGINI BROTHER'S FRUIT SYRUPS in pint bottles including Strawberry, Raspberry, Pine-apple Lemon etc. etc. Re. 1 per bottle.

MONGINI BR OTHERS,
25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE N. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
ENGINEERS,
Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
Cable: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
Codes: OWN & ABC (5th Edition).

MOTHERS SHOULD REMEMBER
when selecting an artificial food for their babies
THREE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS
of
MELLIN'S FOOD

TRADE MARK

It is easily digestible and very assimilable and nourishing. It is readily soluble and may be prepared in a few seconds. It is free from husks and indigestible matter, which would cause irritation.
The importance of these properties is seen when it is remembered that the digestive organs are simpler, and the necessity for readily available food greater in an infant than in an adult. By the use of MELLIN'S FOOD, and the exercise of proper care, those diseases which make such frightful havoc among infants—diarrhœa, convulsions, and the various wasting diseases, etc.—have been largely decreased.
MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all dealers throughout India.
Samples and Directions for use printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," can be had on application.

USE ONLY and USE ALWAYS
ATKINSON'S
A LUXURIOUS PERFUME IN HEALTH.
MOST REFRESHING.
Far Superior to the German Kinds.
A NECESSARY RESTORATIVE IN SICKNESS.
EAU DE COLOGNE

CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM THE McGEOCH CARRIAGE & MOTOR COMPANY,
PAISLEY, 7th Feb. 1906.

DEAR SIRS,—
A fire took place on 27th January last at No. 4, Mill Street, Paisley, the property of the Senior Partner of the McGeoch Carriage & Motor Co.
The fire started in one of the Bedrooms and it had got a good hold as one of the partitions was blazing away when the fire was discovered.
Three Minimax were used to quell the fire and they did splendid work as the fire was extinguished before the Brigade arrived. If we had required to wait till the Brigade arrived in all probability the whole place would have been burned. Yours truly,
ANDREW McGEOCH, (Partner.)

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

FULL PARTICULARS FROM THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PROFITS AND INCOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting disehurges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whensoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Three medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles of VETARZO. The Brain and Nerve Food, VARZOUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

where Eno's 'Fruit Salt' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has in innumerable instances prevented a serious illness. The effect of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unsurpassed. In fact it

IS NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E. Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
When frequently used. M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMPSON & TAILOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POONA 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 28TH JULY, 1906,

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on Monday 23rd July 1906.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

POONA, 11TH JULY, 1906.

RE THE LONDON EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business and concern of Mr. LEONARD RALPH DOUSE known as "The London Eastern and American Trading Company" have been taken over by our client, Mr. JAMNADAS MOTILAL, of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, as from the 30th day of June last and that the same are now the property of and are now being conducted by our said client on his sole personal account and that the said Mr. Leonard Ralph Douse has since the above date no manner of connection therewith.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1906.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. JAMNADAS MOTILAL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HARICHAND GOPINATH and KRISHNABAI HARICHAND the latter, the now surviving trustee of the Trust Deed of HARICHAND GOPINATH, has contracted TO SELL to our client, BALKISONDAS JAIKISONDAS, the undermentioned property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, easement or otherwise are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to such claims if any and they shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon situate at Talewadi Street in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and fronting towards the public passage and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East partly by the Public Passage and partly by the propery of Atmaram Manseck and others, on the West by the property of Jamnabai, wife of Dwarkadas Jamnadas, on the North by the property of Damodar Anandji, on the South by the property of Atmaram Manseckji and others, and now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants containing by ad-measurement 68 square yards or little less or more, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 1707, and Street No. 36 Tulwadi and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638, New No. D 2961, Old Survey No. 188, and New Survey No. 6/1462.—Dated this 16th day of July, 1906.

DIKSHIT DHANJISHA P SOONDERDAS,
Purchaser' Attorneys.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ALEXANDER FERGUS, late of Bombay European Inhabitant, a Marine Engineer.
OLGA DE SZOKE, late of Bombay, Roumanian Subject.
CONDUCTOR J. WILLIAM SUSSEX, late Chief Warder, Military Prison, Trimulgherry, Deccan.
SEBASTIAN or BASTIAN FERNANDES, late a Carriage Examiner, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Kasara.
DAWOOD LATIFF, late of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Piece-Goods Merchant.
OSMAN BIN MAHOMED, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant,
JOHN FRANCIS VALLADARES, late a clerk in the Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay.
ROSSA KAUNN, late of Bombay, Roumanian subject.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 17TH DAY OF JULY, 1906.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the "Indian Companies' Act, 1882.")

Capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per share; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

DIRECTORS:

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq., J.P.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq., J.P. Messrs. Ludha Ebhrahim & Co.
RUSTAM K. R. CAMA, Esq., B.A., LL. B., Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq., J.P. Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji & Co.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPOO, Esq., J.P., President, Bombay Grain Merchants Association.
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq., (*Ex-Officio.*) Messrs. Jaffer Joosab & Co.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. THAKURDAS & Co.

SECRETARIES:
MESSRS. JAFFER JOOSAB & Co.

REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

It is hoped that with the Call of Rs. 20 per Share as stated above the Company will be in a position to work successfully, and it is anticipated no necessity will arise for any further Calls.

All funds of this Company will be invested in Government Securities only according to the terms of Articles of Association.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

SEPARATE TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 4,30,000 SLEEPERS in all for the use of the NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY during 1906 and 1907 as under:—

50,000 SLEEPERS—Delivery to begin by 15th November 1906 and to be completed by 31st December, 1906.
5,80,000 SLEEPERS—Delivery to begin by 1st April 1907 and to be completed by 31st December, 1907.

The Sleepers should be nine (9) feet six (6) inches long, ten (10) inches wide and five (5) inches deep.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of Timber:—

Indian—Nepal Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pingado.
Western Australian Hill grown Jarrah—New South Wales mixed hardwoods; Queenshand mixed hardwoods; Tasmanian mixed Harwoods.

Parties Tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, when more than one class is offered; and quote rates for each class as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be for the whole or for any portion of each contract.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specifications.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to marks at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery c. i. f. ex. Ships' slings at Karachi.

Burmese Pingado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery ex-Ships' slings at Karachi.

Nepal Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station and prices quoted should include delivery into trucks at that Station after having been passed by an Engineer Officer of the North Western Railway.

Each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit in Currency Notes of 2 per cent. on the value of the Tender, as earnest money and the cover should be subscribed "Tender for Sleepers required by the North Western Railway in 1906 or 1907."

Tenders should be returned duly filled in to the Secretary, Railway Board, as under:—

(1). Tenders for 50,000 Sleepers required in 1906 to be returned at Simla by the 24th August, 1906.
(2). Tenders for 5,80,000 Sleepers required in 1907 to be returned at Calcutta by Monday, 3rd December, 1906.
on which dates these will be opened at 12 noon.

Forms of Tenders and Specifications can be had from the Chief Storekeeper, North-Western Railway, Lahore, on payment of Re. 1.

The Railway Board is not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

By Order,
J. MIGLE.
Offg. Director of Railway Construction.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 12
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Bombay Gazette" Office, 121, Meadow Street,

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. DANIEL LONGWORTH is appointed under a POWER of ATTORNEY to act as SECRETARY & MANAGER of the said Company during my absence from India.
Dated this 21st day of July, 1906.

J. W. HEPWORTH,
Secretary & Manager.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO, LD.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the LEASE of an ELIGIBLE BUILDING site, situate at Breach Candy Road, Girgaum, bearing New Survey No. 7961 belonging to Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, at the Town Custom House on the 1st of August 1906, at 1 P. M. The conditions of sale and the plan of the land can be seen at the Collector's Office.

G. W. HATCH,
for Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office
7TH JULY, 1906

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MESSRS EWART LATHAM & Co. are prepared to receive Tenders for the RIVETING and ERECTION of FOUR BULK OIL STORAGE TANKS at Sewri. The plans can be seen and the Specification of work and Form of Tender obtain at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rupees Two.

Tenders to be submitted at or before One o'clock (S. T.) on FRIDAY, the third day of August, 1906.

E. WALROND BRYANT, M. Inst., C.E.
SIRDARS BUILDINGS, HUMMUM STREET.

THE PHŒNIX MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS have declared an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per share free of income-tax, for the half-year ended 30th June 1906, and it is payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 49/51, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after the 1st August 1906, to Share holders, whose names appear on the Register on the 27th July 1906, on production of Share certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
BOMBAY, 18TH JULY, 1906.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to 6th August 1906, both days inclusive.

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY AND EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF REDUCED RATES BY THE E. I., G. I. P. AND B. N. RYS. FOR THE CARRIAGE OF COAL, COKE AND PATENT FUEL FROM THE JHERRIA, RANEEGUNGE GIRIDIH, SANCTORIA AND CHAURASHI, FIELDS, TO BOMBAY.

WITH effect from the 15th July, 1906, the following reduced rates will be introduced for Public and Railway coal, coke and patent fuel in full wagon loads booked at owner's risk, from all collieries situated in the Jherria, Raneegunge, Giridih, Sanctoria and Chaurashi fields, to Bombay, by either the B.-N. Ry. (*via* Nagpore) or E. I. Ry. (*via* Jubbulpore) routes.

From	To Bombay per ton.
All collieries in the Jherria, Raneegunge, Giridih and Sanctoria fields	Rs. 11-4-0
Chaurashi	„ 11-2-0

Charges will be calculated and collected on a tonnage basis, subject to the present minimum charge for the different types of wagon used.

Fractions of a ton will be charged as follows:—

Below 2 cwt.— . . .	No charge.
2 cwt. & below 8 cwt. . .	Charge as for ¼ ton.
8 „ „ „ 12 „ .	„ „ „ ½ „
12 „ „ „ 18 „ .	„ „ „ ¾ „
18 „ „ over . .	„ „ „ 1 „

W. A. DRING,
General Traffic Manager,
E. I. RAILWAY.

A. M. CLARK,
Traffic Manager,
B. N. RAILWAY.

CALCUTTA, 12th JULY 1906.

ESTATE—Mrs. FLORA KINLOCH.

Administrator-General's Office.

IN pursuance of Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1865 and Section 28 of Act II of 1874 as amended by Act IX of 1881, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the undermentioned Estate should send statements of their claims to this Office supported by vouchers or other proofs (without which the claims cannot be investigated) on or before TUESDAY the 31st July 1906 after which date no claims will be admitted and the assets of the Estate will be distributed.

FLORA KINLOCH, widow of the late WALTER AUGUSTUS KINLOCH formerly of Fergus Skinner's Estate at Bilaspur in the District of Bulandshahr, who died at Bombay, on the 7th February 1906.

HENRY T. HYDE,
Administrator-General of Bengal,
No. 3 Council House Street
Calcutta the 23rd June, 1906

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1906.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 12 EXTRA MEETINGS to be held on SATURDAYS and HOLIDAYS from July to October, 1906, and the POONA RACES (7 days) 8th, 13th, 15th, 19th, 22nd, 27th, and 29th September 1906.

Rates for Season Tickets, or Book of coupons are as follows:—

A. For the whole Season of EXTRA MEETINGS and POONA RACES (8th to 29th September, 1906) . . . . . Rs. 50
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each . . . . . Rs. 10
B. EXTRA MEETINGS ONLY, July to October (exclusive Poona Races 8th to 29th September.) . . . . . Rs. 30
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each . . . . . Rs. 5
C. POONA RACES ONLY, 8th to 29th September 1906 . . . . . Rs. 25
With the option of buying Tickets for Ladies, each, ... Rs. 5

N.B.—MEMBERS of the Turf Club and LADIES will receive Tickets.
NON-MEMBERS of the Turf Club will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.
3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.
FIRST ENCLOSURE.

Lady . . . . . Rs. 2
Single Ticket . . . . . Rs. 5
Child . . . . . Rs. 2

SECOND ENCLOSURE.

Single Ticket . . . . . Rs. 1-8
Soldiers in Uniform . . . . . Rs. 1
Lady or Child . . . . . Rs. 0-8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.
2. SPECIAL TRAINS from and to Bombay will run as usual.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary W. I. T. Club.

RACE STAND,
POONA, 15TH JUNE 1906.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe,
The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1905 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1898 and 1905, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessel during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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by S. BARING-GOULD,
(The famous Novelist; author of "Dartmoor," "West Wales" &c.)

THE OLD WAY AND THE NEW,
by J. M, Jacobs,
(A well-known Humorist).

TYPES OF HOLIDAY MAKERS,
by LADY VIOLET GREVILLE,
(Contributor to the leading journals).

SPECIMEN DAYS AMONG THE MOUNTAINS,
by WILLIAM T, PALMER,
(Author of "Lake Country Rambles" &c.

TOURISTS WHO TRAVEL IN IMAGINATION,
by G. B. BURGIN,
(Author of "The Shutters of Silence, &c.
A genial humorist.)

GOLF & GOLFERS.

THE PLEASURES OF GOLF,
BY S. MURE FERGUSSON.

WHAT NOT TO DO,
by DR. MACNAMARA, M.P.

THE LOST HUMOUR OF GOLF,
by H. G. HUTCHINSON.
(Author of "Golf" in the Badminton Library)

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER.—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8, We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Clareh Gate Street.

DR. DINSHAW M. DASTOOR, SURGEON-OCULIST, Late Clinical Assistant of three Eye Hospitals, LONDON. Hours 11 a. m. to 6 p. m. 56, Esplanade Road, Opposite the Bombay Club, FORT.

20 YRS' EXPERIENCE.—Dry, Cleaned Washed and Dyed Woollen and Silk Wearing Apparel Panama Felt Hats and Gloves. Charges moderate. BOMBAY-WASHING Co., opp. Watson's Hotel.

TO BE LET—A large BRIGHT and COOL OFFICE ROOM. Apply to SAMUEL FITZE & Co., 89-91, Apollo Street.

WANTED For the Zanzibar Government Band NINE SMART MUSICIANS, must be Goans and under 35 years of age. Salary Rs. 25 to 40 according to qualifications and free quarters. Apply sharp to box No. 405J., Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED for an ENGLISH BY-WEEKLY an EDITOR to take entire charge of the papers (no Sub-Editor being kept). Salary according to qualifications from Rs. 100 to 150 per mensem. Applicants experienced in Journalism only need apply not later than 1st August 1906 with copies of testimonials to 417J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette".

BROUGHAM.—A neat Single-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, light and comfortable, in excellent serviceable order, with Lamps and Shafts, Two Shelves in front for Books and Papers. Recently re-tyred. Price Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 381J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

SPRING MOTOR FAN—Works at high Speed for nearly 2 hours by single winding without any cost. Most useful for Desk, Dinner Table, Sick room and various other purposes. Price Rs. 75.—SHEHAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

"GUNC" A Doctor's Discovery, Cures Positively in FOUR DAYS WITHOUT COPAIBA, SANDAL OIL or any internal medicines, Rs. 1 & Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, FORT, Oriental Bank Buildings.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS, Shipchandler Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

FRUITS FOR SALE ! ! ! 25 Oranges or 25 Apples, Rs. 3; 5 lbs Bombay Hulwa Rs. 3; 25 Red Bananas or 3 lbs Coffee Berry Rs. 2; 5lbs Salted Dry Fish, Rs. 3; 20 lbs Potatoes Rs. 3. Free Carriage if quoted this Paper.—TUKINA & Co, Market, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and novations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road near Mocs Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit, Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day, Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and Supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

"LE ZIL" Fluid, a wonderful discovery, absolutely non-irritant, quickest cure for all complicated FEMALE PELVIC CATARRHS and other diseases most prevalent to females. No internal medicines required, Rs. 2.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Oriental Bank Buildings, FORT.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS, Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette' Office.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During months of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

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THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
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R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
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MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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LAWSON'S
LIQUEUR
WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mallowness, and fine Character.
Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

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ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

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Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$	95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$	100,00,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24

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Tells how to 'Keep Going'—

To last long enough to win—that is the great desire and chief necessity of all who engage in strenuous work or pastime, and just how this can be accomplished is explained by Mr. H. Wilson, an ardent football player. At one period Mr. Wilson was so handicapped by ill health that his doctor advised him to give up playing, but fortunately a friend recommended him to try Phosferine, and so beneficial was the Tonic that Mr. Wilson now plays a vigorous game for an hour and a half in the severest weather. Indeed Mr. Wilson says emphatically that Phosferine increased his Staying Power, and so remarkably improved his condition, that he can 'keep going' without the least fatigue. Phosferine starts to reinvigorate and reinforce the entire nerve system from the very first dose and you feel the benefit at once.

Plainly and directly.

Mr. H. Wilson, 25, Wakeman Road, Kensal Rise, W., writes:—"As a footballer for the past 10 years, although not enjoying very good health or energy, I consulted my doctor and he advised me to give up football, but being very fond of the game I felt I could not unless absolutely obliged to. A friend advised me to try Phosferine, and I am now able to turn out in the severest weather and play a solid 90 minutes without feeling the least fatigue, afterwards sitting down to a hearty meal, which I was not able to do until I had commenced taking your valuable Tonic."—February 14, 1906.

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Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

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The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

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COFFEES,

Fresh and

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Perfection.

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	Rs. a.
Ambrerose, Fleur D'Amour, Reve Fleur, very exquisite odours, per bottle	12 8
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Various Odours in fancy bottles	3 8

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Courvoisier's Peau de Espagne, per cake Re. 1-12, box	5 0
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Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.

Cuisine a Speciality.

Apply to the MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 10.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	87 5/8	=	— 1/4
3 per cent. Rentes	97	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	102 3-4	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 1/4	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 3/16	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	30 1/16	=	— 1/16
Spot in New York	65 1/4	=	— 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-14 1/2	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20'46 3/4	=	unchanged
New York Demand	4'84 1/2	=	do
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	=	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	=	do
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3/8	=	do
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 3/4	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 3/4	=	— 1/8
7 day market loans	2	=	unchanged
RUBBER—			
Para Rubber 5/2 value.			
WHEAT—			
Red Karachi 29 1/2 A. S. done firm.			
RAPESEED—			
Brown 46 1/4 + 1/4 J.-A. done firmer.			
LINSEED—			
Linseed Bold 41 1/8 J.-A. sellers steady.			
COFFEE—			
Coffee in New York 7 1/8			
ARRIVAL—			
Steamer—Adana.			
IN LIVERPOOL—			
Cotton Market closed			steady
East Indian			quiet
Manchester			quiet
Total Sales			6,000
Spot			6'11 + 1
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown			10 1/4
Sold on speculation and for Export			500
Imports			600
Futures closed			firm

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5'81	5'77	5'71
+ 4	+ 3	+ 3
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5'67	5'66	5'66
+ 3	+ 3	+ 3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5'67	5'69	5'71
+ 3	+ 2	+ 3

Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,000
Do. last year	16,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Great Continent	4,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	11·00
Futures, month of July	10·59 — 6 *
Do. month of Dec	10·47 + 1)

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and declined later through liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	11·00
Futures, month of Aug	10·73
Do. month of Oct	10·35
Tone at close	barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th July.

Cotton	1,779 bales.
Wheat	1,399 cwts.
Linseed	571 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,483 "
Gingellyseed	21 "
Poppyseed	1,533 "
Groundnuts	19 "
Castorseed	6,344 "
Rice	620 "
Myrabollams	978 "
Cottonseed	2,955 "
Mowraseed	532 "
Gram	209 "
Joowar	413 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 5,06,880
Gold coin Rs. 75,000.
Ex steamer Himalaya from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

THE Government Notification for the new Rupee Loan of 4½ crores was published last Saturday morning. The date fixed for the opening of tenders is Tuesday, July 31st. In our local market the rate has declined about 4ths per cent. since the announcement, and the tone of the market is quiet and irregular. Last year a four crore loan was issued on August 2nd, and the minimum rate accepted was 98-12, the average rate being Rs. 98/13-10/45.

A Calcutta 4 per cent. Port Trust loan of forty-nine lakhs was closed this week; particulars being as follows:—

The total amount of the tenders was Rs. 51,20,900. Tenders at Rs. 97-8 and upwards, amounting to Rs. 48,84,900, were accepted in full. Tenders at Rs. 97, the next highest tendered rate, amounting to Rs. 25,000 received the balance Rs. 15,100. The average rate was Rs. 99-9-3.

This compares with a minimum rate of Rs. 100-12, and an average rate of Rs. 101-8, for a 35 lakh 4 per cent. loan last year.

The money market is easy, and the Bank rate in Calcutta and Bombay was, yesterday, reduced 1 per cent to 3 per cent., per annum. This corresponds with the same rate at the end of July last year.

The weather and crop reports continue favourable from most of the growing districts. During the past week we have had heavy rain on the West Coast and light rain in the interior. To-day's weather report advises heavy rain in Berars and a probability of more rain over almost by the whole country excepting the Punjab and United Provinces where it is badly wanted.

The following are the total shipments from Bombay for the month of June 1906, of the articles named:

	bales
Cotton	1,13,071
Goat hair and wool	8,348
	cwts
Linseed	1,78,896
Rapeseed	1,24,178
Gingellyseed	32,119
Cottonseed	6,37,864
Castorseed	1,52,639
Poppyseed	1,16,853
Mowraseed	2,390
Other seeds	10,530
Myrabollams	81,071
Wheat	68,878

The shipments of Manganese ore for the same month amount to 31,600 tons.

COTTON.

Advices from the Home Markets, during the week, shows little change in the position. There are rumours current of too much rain in parts of the cotton belt, but the market fluctuations do not reflect any damage to the crops. Spot prices remain very steady in Liverpool and America, and futures show a small advance in the former. Mail advices, received to-day, confirm good propects for the coming crops, but reiterate the conclusions formerly arrived at, that the future is entirely dependent on the weather conditions prevailing until the crop is harvested. A large crop is wanted by the trade and the growers have done all they can to supply a large crop. Up to the present, conditions have been favourable. The trade is well supplied and if the crops turns out well, a fall from current high prices is probable. If, on the other hand, any damage is done by bad weather, an advance will surely take place. Meanwhile there are rumours of a speculative corner in August which, it is generally believed, will fizzle out as previous rumours have done in the current season.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
July 13th	6·12	10·20
" 14th	6·12	10·20
" 16th	6·10	11·00
" 17th	6·13	11·20
" 18th	6·10	11·00
" 19th	6·11	11·00

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, December-January; and New York, December.

	Liverpool.	New York.
July 13th	5·67	10·19
" 14th	5·64	10·14
" 16th	5·63	10·31
" 17th	5·65	10·48
" 18th	5·63	10·16
" 19th	5·66	10·47

The Bombay market has been quieter during the week and buyers have not been so eager to operate as in the previous seven days. Japan shippers and Mills have limited their purchases to certain special high class white descriptions and the daily turnover has been on a small scale. The heavy rain we have had in Bombay has also tended to limit operations, as sampling is difficult under existing circumstances. The tone of the marker is however, steady, as sellers are not pushing sales.

In new crops business is more or less at a standstill. Quotations in the Sutta bazaar fluctuate very slightly, and the trade is waiting for more definite reports from America regarding the growing crop, before entering freely into forward contracts. Reports from up-country continue favourable, except from the Punjab where rain is now urgently wanted. In the Bengal districts, also, more rain is required. But no complaints have yet come to hand. In the Berars and Central Provinces a break in the rains would be beneficial.

The following statement shows the estimated stocks of the different descriptions of cotton at Colaba on 30th June 1906.

	Bales.
Broach	34,741
Dhollera descriptions	55,813
Oomras descriptions	3,21,821
Khandeish	1,08,829
Bengals and Scinde Punjab	61,822
Dharwar	3,983
Comptas	12,627
Westerns	5,094
Persians	nil
Other Sorts	3,868
Total	6,11,598

This does not include stocks in the mills.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT BOMBAY.

	Receipts for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1905.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	262	4,38,715	3,01,715
Central India	1,336	1,44,015	1,46,859
Barsee and Nuggur	380	1,46,866	1,30,902
Berars	346	4,94,140	5,61,611
Central Provinces	626	3,36,785	3,85,424
Total Oomras	3,150	15,80,531	13,25,915
Dholleras	497	1,87,287	98,371
Broach	453	2,10,470	2,08,221
Compta and Dharwars	124	81,740	1,14,383
Westerns	111	23,482	21,682
Bengals, N-W Provinces,	393	3,68,393	3,66,992
Bengals, Rajputana	672	42,774	96,724
Sind	78	30,195	90,835
Persian	13	2,038	2,390
American	232	18,951	54,808
Egyptian	16	1,891	1,563
Other sorts	6	3,793	8,163
Total	5,824	24,92,513	23,82,215

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for week	5,824
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 19th July	24,92,513
Shipments for the week to Europe	5,812
To China, Japan, and Coast Ports	14,810
Total	20,622
Total Shipments from 1st. Oct. to 19th July.	
Europe	8,74,265
Japan	3,75,093
China	22,513
Coast Ports	23,548
Total	12,95,329
Afloat in harbour for Europe	12,106
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	9,186

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone			easier
Estimated sales			6,000 bales
Imports			6,000 "
July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.	
5·82	5·74	5·68	
—3	—3	—3	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
5·64	5·63	5·63	
—3	—3	—3	
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	
5·64	5·66	5·68	
—3	—3	—3	

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—

M G Nagpur fine	Rs.	217	Ready.
M G Khandeish fully good	"	196	"
M G K A K fine	"	206	"
M G Bengals fine	"	197	"
Sawginned Dharwar good	"	255	"
Madras Westerns good	"	235	"

NEW CROP—

M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	203
Do. fine	Dec.	"	202
Do. fine	Jan.	"	200
M G Dhamangaon fine		"	218
M G Nagpur fine		"	223
M G Khandeish fully good		"	204
M G K A K fine		"	215
H G Bengals fully good		"	185
M G Broach good	March	"	245½

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

There is a steady demand from exporters for oilseeds as advised in our last mail report, but the volume of business is not large owing to the reduced stocks held in Bombay. Linseed is practically unchanged, but the prices of other seeds have advanced. In wheat there is nothing doing for export, but the local mills are buying.

We quote as follows:—

LINSEED.—			
Ready			Rs. 7-11-0 B. T.
September			Rs. 8-0-0 R. T.
April-May			Rs. 7-10-9 R. T.
RAPESEED.—			
Brown Delhi.	Ready		Rs. 8-1-0 B. Tc
Do.	April-May		Rs. 7-2-6 R. T
POPPYSEED.—			
Ready			Rs. 8-7-0 B. T.
CASTORSEED.—			
Ready			Rs. 38-0-0 B. T.
COTTONSEED.—			
Ready			Rs. 21-0-0 B. T.
MOWRASSED.			
Ready			Rs. 5-14-0 B. T.
WHEAT.—			
White Delhi.	July		Rs. 4-12-6 R. T.
Do.	April-May		Rs. 4-14-0 R. T.

Week s Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay

Wheat	40,779	cwts.
Linseed	16,353	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	11,753	do
Gingellyseed	943	do
Poppyseed	12,097	do
Groundnuts	827	do
Castorseed	13,780	do
Rice	12,817	do
Myrabollams	3,500	do
Cottonseed	28,889	do
Mowraseed	4,151	do
Gram	21,723	do
Joowar	12,909	do
Maize	14	

FREIGHT.

There is no improvement to report in this market. The tone remains dull and inactive, the only business reported being small bookings of seeds for Marseilles at 8s. 3d. to 8s. 9d. July loading, and cotton for various ports at about 9s. to 10s. For Genoa ready loading seeds were booked at 8s. 6d.

Quotations are nominally as follows:—

Liverpool	9s.
London	8s. 6d.
Antwerp	8s. 6d. to 9s.
Hull	9s. 6d.
Dunkirk	9s. 6d.
Havre	10s.
Marseilles	8s 9d.
Genoa	9s.
Trieste Venice	15s. 6d

Forward quotations are the same as last week, and we hear of no fixtures having been made since our last mail report.

MONEY.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.		
Public Deposits	10,98,862	Increase	
Other Deposits	6,79,606	do	
Sundries	3,93,151	Decrease	
ASSETS.	Rs.		
Government Securities	1,63,201	Decrease	
Other Authorised Securities	84,695	do	
Credits on Securities	13,22,790	do	
Loans do.	18,35,281	do	
Bills discounted & purchased	10,06,593	do	
Balance with other Banks	1,99,421	Increase	
Sundries	1,80,035	Decrease	
Cash	49,39,477	Increase	

These figures show a falling off in the trade demand of about 46¼ lakhs.

The Bank of Bengal weekly, cash balance shows a rise of 45 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a decline of 5½ lakhs. In Calcutta and Bombay the Presidency Banks Official rate was reduced 1 per cent. to 3 per cent. per annum.

The mail of the 6th July brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay, £170,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta		Rs	10,20,000
Bombay		"	15,70,000
Madras		"	11,80,000
Total		Rs.	37,70,000

The mail of the 13th July brings £170,000 silver and £80,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta		Rs	10,20,000
Bombay		"	16,10,000
Madras		"	6,80,000
Total		Rs.	33,10,000

The mail of the 20th July brings £80,000 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay £60,000 silver and £10,000 gold for Calcutta also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta		Rs.	28,40,000
Bombay		"	16,50,000
Madras		"	12,00,000
Total		Rs.	56,90,000

EXCHANGE.

As is usual at this Season of the Year the Sterling Exchange Market has been dull and short of ready business. Although 1s. 4d. T T has often not been quoted by banks, it has always been obtainable, even for ready delivery. For forward delivery the rate has varied from 1s 41-32d. September to 1s-4 3-32d. February without attracting Buyers.

The supply of ready Bills is of course small. Merchants would sell forward bills, but the Banks ask more than Merchants will pay and so nothing is done. In former years at this season Banks bought largely at rates very little over ready rates, and the result of these operations was more favourable to the Seller than to the Buyer. This year the policy is reversed, except that the Merchant neither buys nor sells. The Market therefore drags along without any change. Karachi is not producing any bills just now. It is unlikely that the present conditions in Bombay will change for at least another month, but if the rains continue, and too much does not fall just now, there will be plenty of bills later on.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.			1s. 3 31/32d. to 1/4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4d.
Credit Bills	3 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6 do.	do.	1s. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3 do.	do.	169 3/4
Marks	3 do.	do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30 Days' Sight	do.	154
Shanghai	30 do.	do.	214
Japan	30 do.	do.	150 1/2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The announcement of the new loan has caused renewed activity in the rupee paper bazaar and a large business was put through during the past week. The general feeling is bearish as the loan is considered to be too large. The tone at the close is quiet. Local Corporation bonds are steady and unchanged.

	Repayable.	Rates.	
3 1-2 per cent. cash		Rs. 97-7	
1st settlement 31st July		" 97-5	
3 per cent cash		" 89	
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1922	101	
4 per cent " "	1930	101	4
4 per cent " "	1932	101	4
4 per cent " "	1965	101	4
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	101	9
5 per cent " "	1916	104	0
5 per cent " "	Tamsa	104	0
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	118	0
4 per cent Ba. Imp. Trust	1959	103	12
4 per cent " "	1964-65	103	12

BULLION.

The silver market opened at 77 4 and has declined to 76-13, ex-duty. Up-country demand is about 60 bars per day. The mail closes quiet but steady. A large shipment from London is expected this week. Closing prices are as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	3	0
Do. Dragons	18	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76	13	0
Do. 1st settlement	76	13	0
Do. 2nd do.	76	10	0

PIECE GOODS.

Prices are unchanged since last report, but there is a much better feeling in the market owing to heavier rains in Bombay during the past week and the knowledge that they are making their way up country. Deliveries from godowns have been larger than the past few weeks. This leads us to believe that up-country buyers recognize the strength of the home markets, and the fact that cloth cannot possibly be any cheaper in Bombay during the next six months, and are now beginning to buy.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China:—

	Unsold.	Undelivered	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	84,000	42,000	6,000
Hongkong	77,000	55,000	3,000
	161,000	97,000	9,000
	2,58,000 bales		

The continued demand in the China markets is causing a firmer tone locally and the market closes very steady.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—Market has declined here as well as at home, and though rains are very good, dealers are not buying forward.

IRON AND STEEL.—Markets are very quiet, and except some business in American hoops very little is reported.

Spelter, Quicksilver, Pigiead } Quiet and unchanged.

COALS.

The market is steady. Small sales are reported of Seebpore September to December at Rs. 12-12

SHARES.

The market is steady. Good reports of rain all over the Presidency has put up the prices of Mill Companies. Bank of Bombay Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1,480. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton have advanced to Rs. 1,060. Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 2,110. Connaughts at Rs. 575. Climas have advanced gradually to Rs. 1,300. Currimbhais have jumped up to Rs. 1,460. Colaba Land and Mill shares have improved to Rs. 1,100. Davids after touching to Rs. 542½ for August delivery have again declined to Rs. 532½. Empress have improved to Rs. 580. Framji Petits have gone up to Rs. 1,350. Hindustan to Rs. 800. Howard and Bullough are steady at Rs. 630. Jamsheds are steady at Rs. 200. Manockji Petits after touching to Rs. 3,625 for August Settlement have closed at Rs. 3,600. Morarjis are steady at Rs. 2,850. Sholapurs at Rs. 3,525. Queen have gone up to Rs. 1,050. Southern Marathas are steady at Rs. 212½. Swadeshis are unchanged at Rs. 1,540. Standards have advanced to Rs. 1,365. Sua Mill to Rs. 210, Western Indias to Rs. 795. Kohinoors to Rs. 682½. Phoenix to Rs. 117½. Crescents to Rs. 150. Luxmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,225. In Miscellaneous List, Bombay Flours are steady at Rs. 675. Kemps are unchanged at Rs. 230 C. D. and Treachers at Rs. 575 C. D. Bombay Telephones have changed hands at Rs. 32¼. Port Cannings at Rs. 440 Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 140. Thackers have changed hands at Rs. 263. In Press Companies Mofussils have changed hands at 577½. Indian Cotton at Rs. 143 3/4. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 472½ to Rs. 475. Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 540. Amritsar Patty at Rs. 106. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

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'Paisley Flour'

'Paisley Flour' is mixed dry with household flour. It is so clean, quick, and successful, that baking and pastry-making become your cook's pastime, rather than work.

These 'Little Dinner Loaves' are a dainty form of bread for all mealtimes

Recipe in every tin.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKWOOD—MORANT—June 27, at St. Stephen's Church, South Kensington, James Hugh, son of the late Major George Frederick Blackwood, Royal Horse Art, to Sybil Mary, daughter of Admiral Sir Digby and Lady Morant.

BONHAM CARTER—MALCOLM—June 27, at the Episcopal Church of St. Columba, Kilmartin, Argyllshire, Alfred Erskine Bonham Carter, of the King's Royal Rifles, to Margaret Emily, daughter of Col. Malcolm, R.E., C.B.

COLDSTREAM—LANE—June 27, at the British Consulate, Florence, and afterwards at the Church of St. Mark, Capt. John Clayton Coldstream, Indian Army, of the Punjab Commission, to Frances Stafford, daughter of G. W. Lane, Esq.

FAGAN—FOLLETT—June 27, at the Parish Church, Winscombe, Capt. E. A. Fagan, 39th Jacob's Horse, to Mary Dawbney, daughter of the Rev. R. F. Follett.

HARRISON—WHITWELL—June 28, at Holy Trinity Church, Frompton, Arthur P. H., late captain, Rifle Brigade, son of General Sir Richard Harrison, G. .B.; to Gladys E., daughter of E. R. Whitwell.

HERMON-HODGE—FLEMING—June 25, at the Guard's Chapel Wellington arracks, Roland Hermon Hermon-Hodge, Grenadier Guards, to Dorothy, daughter of Robert Fleming.

HUTH—FOWLER—June 25, at the Parish Church, Marylebone Charles Frederick Huth, B.E. (4.), son of Capt. Huth, to Alice Margaret, daughter of the late Charles Fowler.

MOORE—WHITE—June 27, at St. Mary's Church, Brighton, W. J. Moore; Calcutta, to Linda daughter of Mr. R. White, Bedford.

DEATHS.

CURTIS—June 28, at Margate, Francis George Swaine Curtis late a colonel in the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, aged 69.

LAWSON—July 1, at 18 Ovington Square, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart, M. P., of Brayton, Cumberland, aged 78.

O'CONOR DON—June 2, at Clonalis, the Right Hon. Charles Owen O'Conor (O'Conor Don), aged 68.

RAY—June 27, at Alexrah Road, St. Heliers, Jersey Major MacCarthy R. D. Ray D.S.O., Indian Army, deputy assistant quartermaster-general (Intelligence Branch, India.)

TEMPLE—June 30, Henry Temple, D.D., rector of Oswaldkirk, and chancellor and canon residentiary of York Minster, aged 79.

TUPPER—July 2, at 21 Cornwall Gardens, S. W., Lieut.-Gen. Gaspard Le M. Tupper, C.B., colonel-commandant, Royal Horse Art., aged 79.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HACKIRDON—July 17, the wife of Mr. W. E. B. Hackirdon Manager, Standard Oil Co., Ryapuram, Madras, and great grand-daughter of the late Mr. James Waddel of "Waddel's Folly," Madras, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DEVERBUX—STEVENSON—July 7, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Osmond Nicholas, son of the late George Henry Devereux, of Ross Singer Work, Shahjehanpur, to Gwendolyn Florence daughter of Alexander James Stevenson, late Engineer and Architect, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

BOXWELL—June 22, at Malta, on her way home from India, Edith Grace, wife of Francis Boxwell, D. S. P., of Faridpur, Eastern Bengal, and Butlerstown, Co. Wexford, and daughter of Sir Edmund and Lady Bowley, aged 21 years.

KNOTT—July 16, at Vepery, Madras, Henry William, son of Henry Francis Knott, aged 33 years.

"Unless we have proteid we die.—Gamgee"

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PROTUMEN ¼ " "	1	4	"
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PROTUMEN Corn flour	0	12	"
PROTUMEN Arrowroot	0	14	"
PROTUMEN do.	1	8	"
PROTUMEN Chocolate Cakes	0	8	"

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water 11-39m., 11-20a. Low water, 4-43m., 5-37a Students' Brotherhood, annual meeting, Prarathna Harwood League Footbal 5-46.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water. 0-8m. 11-59a. Low water. 5-20m., 6-12 a.

A HINDU FAIR.—The first Hindu Srawan Monday Fair will be held at Babulnath on Monday next.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 27th ultimo, terminated last evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Banca will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m., on Tuesday the 24th July.

DEATH FROM A COBRA'S BITE.—An old fisherman, named Raghoo, aged about 60 years, was bitten by a cobra on his fingers at Worli yesterday, when he was engaged in catching that reptile. He took no notice of the bite, and was rendered unconscious by the cobra-poison and shortly after died of the injury.

RAILWAY SERVANTS' AMALGAMATION SOCIETY.—Mr. J. A. Balfour, Secretary to the Amalgamation Society of Railway Servants in India and Burmah, has made a report to the police that on auditing the accounts of the Society some defalcations were discovered. The clerk responsible for the accounts is alleged to have admitted that various sums of money had been misappropriated by him. Deficits to the extent of Rs. 181 have been found and the clerk has since then made himself scarce.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.—Panjia Mulchand, Kirjia Jethanand and Meghamal Dipchand were charged yesterday afternoon before Mr. Kursondass Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, with illegal importation of opium. Mr. J. D. Ghandi of the Abkari Department conducted the prosecution. The accused arrived in Bombay last Thursday from Port Said and on being searched six and a half tolas were found on person of the first accused, three tolas on the second, and three-quarters of a tola of opium on the third accused.

The first and second accused were fined Rs. 75 each, and the third Rs. 50.

A MISCHIEVOUS SYCE.—Inspector Hemsworth again charged Sumai Bhesai, a coachman, in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, with causing mischief to a horse by rendering it useless. Mr. C. H. Setalvad defended the accused. The facts of the case have already been reported. The accused was formerly in the employ of Mr. A. R. Sharp, who dismissed him on the 24th June. On the 15th instan complainant was informed that his horse, which was stabled in Goa Street was suffering from extensive burns on its neck and chest. As the accused was seen at the stable the previous evening he was arrested on suspicion. The accused pleaded not guilty. There being no direct evidence in the case to connect the accused with the crime, the Magistrate discharged him.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Stores, etc., sell it.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES.

The Result of the Race.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON JULY 18.

The following is the result of the race for the Eclipse Stakes:—

Llangibby	1
Beppo	2
Wombwell	3

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Teams for Home.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

A Gloucestershire's ex-Captain writes to the *Pioneer*: Surely the Indian cricketing world in general cannot seriously approve of an Indian team going to England next year, and opposing the full strength of our counties without having grave doubts in their mind as to the probable failure of such an undertaking. Such games as hockey, polo, etc., have practically killed cricket so far as the European play the game outside the presidency towns, with the result that Indian teams such as Parsees, Hindus and Aligarh College, etc., have not had an opportunity of meeting the best exponents in the country. I may be open to contradiction but it is very doubtful whether the Ind

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HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

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NOTICE.

The Price of the Daily Edition having been Reduced from Four Annas to One Anna (vide "Business Notice" on page 2), the Publication of the "Bi-Weekly Edition" has been discontinued since the 1st instant.

NOTICE.

Our Dawk Editions are published specially to give our Up-country Subscribers the latest and fullest news up to the time of despatch of the paper by the Mail. Thus, for instance, Poona, Kirkee, Igatpuri, Nasik, Broach, Ahmedabad, and intermediate Stations on both the lines of Railway receive their papers with the News and Telegrams brought up to the hour of posting and not, as hitherto, merely the ordinary Morning Edition posted by these Mails.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1906.

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE contact of Eastern and Western Civilizations is a subject which fascinates the scholar as much as it puzzles the administrator. An important contribution to his thorny question has been made by the Hungarian Professor Vambery in his recent book "Western Culture in Eastern Lands." This work is the fruit of half a century of personal observation and reflection. The study of present day Islam has occupied the greater part of the author's life, and the book is an attempt to diagnose the present condition of that vast Mahomedan population in Asia which is subject to European Governments. Russia and England are the only two Western powers who rule over a large Moslem population, wherefore the investigation resolves itself into a comparison between the civilizing methods of the Czar's Government in Central Asia and the British regime in India. From the first the Russian advance in Asia has been military and political rather than commercial. The Russians have been more consciously actuated by territorial greed than the British in India; their advance has been more deliberate and unprovoked, less the result of accident or of the necessity for self-defence. Further, a more complete absorption of the conquered peoples has been attempted; Russification has succeeded conquest. Russia has sought to incorporate Tartars, Kirghzes, Sarts and Buryats in the mass of Ethnical Slavism a policy which involves the annihilation of old civilizations and diverse religions, a policy largely dictated by suspicion and assisted by forcible conversion. Special efforts have been made to convert the Tartars of Kazan and of Turkestan, but this questionable policy has retarded rather than accelerated progress. Cultural development and the amelioration of material conditions should have been the first aim of the conqueror. But "the fundamental principle that underlies all the actions of the Russian Government hitherto has been self-aggrandisement, without at least such a measure of zeal for the well-being and progress of the natives and as has been displayed by other European Powers in Asia." The Russian railways have been built for strategic rather than commercial purposes; the highways have been sadly neglected, and bridge-building is conspicuous by its absence. While the Indian Government has spent millions on irrigation, Russia has wasted considerable funds in the unexport digging of canals, but has, in the long run, accomplished practically nothing. This negligence is justly deserving of censure in the case of Turkestan, where agriculture is particularly backward and in need of artificial water supplies. Educational facilities again, are defective, and little has been done to correct the prejudices or destroy the ignorance of the natives. About one in five thousand attends a school, and the higher educational institutions are almost exclusively attended by Russians.

Few efforts have been made to train native teachers, and the Russian who speaks a native tongue is conspicuous by his rarity. The Russians, in order to work really successfully, must familiarize themselves with the language, religion, customs, history and characteristics of the natives, and have a more intimate intercourse with them than has been the case hitherto. They must cast off their arrogance of demeanour, and cease to ill-treat the natives in the present reckless brutal manner. Here perhaps the common Russians are most to blame—we find the same in India—as the small tyrants are always the most tyrannical. "A native who is not quick enough to get out of the way of a Russian immediat ly feels the whip round his ears, and from this treatment not even the drivers are exempt But Russia has never been noted for humanity, she is too Asiatic at heart to possess more than the veneer of Western culture. And this brings us to the very centre of the problem. Are not Russians too Asiatic to be the appointed propagators of Western culture in the East? The result up to date would seem to prove the truth of this contention. Russia has given peace and security to the population of Central Asia, her Government is a vast improvement on anything which has gone before in that region, but as a real civilizing agency she has lamentably failed. And she has largely failed by the very reason of her semi-Asiatic origin and characteristics. She lacks the enlightened ideals, as also the enlightened political system of the West, and her administration in one direction at least is more Asiatic than the native Governments which preceded it. We allude to the prevalence of bribery, which disfigures and degrades the present Government of Turkestan just as it rages in the Home provinces of the Russian Empire. The deficiency in the income of the Russian officials is made up by the quite open exaction of a private tax on the Mohammedan population. "The extravagance and licentiousness of the Russian officials in Turkestan defies all description; and the unfortunate natives have to pay for it." These are not qualities likely to attract the Asiatic subjects of the Czar, nor are Russians under the present regime "likely to be the successful bearers of Western culture to Eastern lands." Professor Vambery concludes that while a decided improvement has been effected in the once utterly miserable condition of the population, "we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact that it is the fault of the semi-Asiatic nature of the Russians that the three Khanates of Turkestan, after forty years of Russian administration, are very far from having reached that degree of intellectual and material development which might have been attained, considering the adaptability of the conquered peoples and the means at the disposal of the Russian Crown."

In striking contrast to these strictures is the admiration of our author for the enlightened regime in India. Mohammedans in India—and *a fortiori* of the more adaptable Hindus—have come into close contact with Western culture and have been caught up in the stream of progress. And yet the conservatism of India was more intense than that of Central Asia exactly in proportion as its civilisation was older and more splendid. The marvellous triumph of Western civilisation over Asiaticism in India—and this was its first great triumph in the whole course of history—was due to a superiority in the methods employed, as compared with those still adopted by Russia in her Asian dominions. A far more sincere and successful attempt to improve the material well-being of the populace was accompanied by a strict policy of non-interference with custom and religion. The boons conferred by the extraordinary development in productivity as the result of public works and sound incorrupt administration were appreciated all the more readily that they were not followed up by a policy of denationalisation or forable religious conversion. Confidence thereby replaced suspicion, and the soil was ripe for that series of liberal reforms and that era of Educational activity which has rendered the past half century in India so remarkable. The fruit is now being gathered in the evolution of an educated class which should compete on equal terms with Europeans in many walks of life and which will steadily transform India into a modern commercial country, intellectually alert and morally progressive. Acute observers declare unhesitatingly that the present generation of Indians, brought up under the English system, is in a moral sense favourably distinguished from its predecessors. The intellectual progress achieved is still more evident, whether it be judged by the increasing influence of the press, the ever growing number of vernacular publications, the more enlightened outlook of whole classes and communities with regard to religious and social matters, or, what is even more remarkable, the almost annual production of valuable scholastic and scientific treatises by natives conversant with the whole learning of the West. The benefits of Western culture are thus widely sought after because they can be enjoyed without the loss of religion, or of individuality. The result is the blending of all that is most valuable in the thought of East and West, not the overthrow of the one and the sole triumph of the other. Thus only can Asia be brought up to the standard of modern civilization. In that free England occupies an immensely higher cultural level than unfree Russia, in that she practises religious toleration and confers intellectual enlightenment while her rival mixes proselytism with politics and perpetuates the ignorance of ages, and in that her ends are nobler—for all these reasons whether severally or in combination Britain is more highly qualified than Russia to be a culture-bearer to the East. Russia must remodel herself before she seeks to remodel others.

THE KING'S BROTHER AS C.-IN-C. IN INDIA.

THE rumour that the Duke of Connaught is likely to succeed Lord Kitchener in the command of the Army in India is significant. It is, we may believe, thrown out to sound public opinion, not indeed, as to the fitness of His Royal Highness for the post, which is allowed on all hands, but as to the constitutional question involved in the proposal which is very important. As Commander-in-Chief in India, the Duke of Connaught will become part and parcel of the Government of India, and will have his share as a member of the Viceroy's Council in deciding all questions of Indian politics. The question will arise whether a Prince of the Royal blood, very nearly related to the King, can constitutionally take an active part in politics. Precisely the same question came up before her late Majesty's Ministers twenty years ago, as has lately been revealed for the first time in "The Life of Lord Randolph Churchill" published a few months ago; and on a point connected with it Lord Randolph very nearly resigned his post as Secretary of State for India. In 1885 Her late Majesty expressed a strong desire to appoint her son, the Duke of Connaught, as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and asked Lord Dufferin who was then Viceroy, through the Prime Minister, the late Lord Salisbury, for his opinion. Lord Dufferin entirely approved of the idea; but Lord Randolph who had just then been appointed Secretary of State for India, strongly disapproved of it. The Commander-in-Chief in Bombay was in those days a Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay and as such had to take part in all the political questions affecting the Government, and Lord Randolph strongly objected that the Sovereign's son could not, with propriety, take any such part. He might differ in some matters from the Governor and other Members of Council and be in a minority in Council and be overruled, and that fact, if known, would derogate from his position as a Prince of the Blood Royal. Moreover, it might appear to the public that Royalty took sides in a question of public importance, as he would have to do on occasions as Member of Council, but which was highly undesirable and derogatory to that neutrality in politics which the Crown very wisely and dignifiedly preserves. Lord Randolph desired to have the opinion of his other colleagues in the Cabinet on the matter. The entire Cabinet of Lord Salisbury agreed with Lord Randolph that the objections to the appointment were very strong and therefore they could not advise Her Majesty to make the appointment. There was difference on the minor question raised by Lord Randolph whether the Queen can communicate directly with the Viceroy and not through the Secretary of State. On this point the latter threatened to resign, but he was dissuaded by his Chief from doing so. Yet he gained his main point about the important constitutional aspect of the appointment. The Queen did not again move in this matter as long as Lord Randolph Churchill was Minister, which was, however, for a short time. The year after his resignation and when Lord Salisbury had formed his second Cabinet, the Queen had her son appointed to the Bombay Command. But it was then understood that the Commander-in-Chief was to be no longer a Member of Council as a Bill was about to be brought forward in Parliament, reducing the status of the Bombay Command and abolishing his seat in Council. Thus the principle for which Lord Randolph held out was acknowledged, though owing to Parliamentary exigencies the Bill was not passed for some years and the Duke sat on the Bombay Legislative Council in Lord Reay's time. Now, if the Duke of Connaught were to be Commander-in-Chief in India he will take his seat—since the recent changes a very important seat—in the Viceroy's Executive Council. Strong objections are likely to be raised against this, especially under the present Radical Government.

THE TRIUMPH OF THE FLESH.

THERE seems to be no end to gastronomic freaks. The other day a man died in England who had for years earned a precarious living by swallowing needles, pins, nails, bits of glass and other appetising edibles. The post-mortem revealed quite a stock of small metal-ware, while his kidneys and other organs were like pincushions. The marvel was that he survived the first meal, but, as Sir Frederick Treves once remarked, it takes a lot to make a healthy man ill. Now comes a case of a boy named Arthur Keene, who has never partaken of solid food in his life. He lives on milk, and although he is six years old, "slops" have suited him so well that he is right up to the average of six-year-old precocity, and both in physique and spirits does his parents credit. He lives at Penarth, the air of which may have something to do with it, but the boy is certainly to be envied. So are his parents. Few men, and still fewer mothers, will hear the story of this boy without wishing they could rear a family of nuisances who could thrive without tarts, Banbury cakes, plum-duff, toffy, and pickles. Two or three years ago a man was "on show" at the Royal Free Hospital in Gray's Inn Road who had a needle in his heart. He had lived and worked for years in America and Britain in this condition, and hundreds of doctors had turned the X-rays on to his anatomy to get a view of this remarkable abnormality. We believe the man has since succumbed to the heart weakness engendered by the needle, but the fact that he lived so long shows the extraordinary power which the healthy human organism has of resisting the on-slaughts of the ills that flesh is heir to.

THE Maharaja of Benares will pay a visit to Kashmir in August on the invitation of the Maharaja of that State. His Highness will be accompanied by his son, and will visit the principal cities *en route* and also the Khyber Pass.

A FRENCH Commission has arrived in Pondicherry to enquire, among other things, into the charges of fraud, violence and other illegalities perpetrated in connection with the late election of a representative in the Chamber of Deputies.

THE Colombo death-rate continues to rise to an alarming rate. It was 51 for the penultimate week in June, and rose to 53·6 in the last week of that month. It now stands at 55·4. There were ten deaths from enteric, and 42 deaths from dysentery and diarrhœa.

THE Government of Madras have ordered, on the recommendation of the Postmaster-General, Madras, that the stock of quinine now allowed to remain in Post Offices, *viz.*, seven packets containing 102 packets each, be reduced to three packets in all the branch offices except those in the Shimoga Division.

A new novel by Florence Warden, entitled "Law not Justice" is being added to Unwin's Colonial Library. The book is one of the most thrilling stories that the author of "The House on the Marsh" has yet given us. The plot largely turns on the question of Manslaughter or Murder.

"Whispers about Women" is the title of a new volume by Mr. Leonard Merrick, which Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library. In it Mr. Merrick's clever, vivacious style shows to advantage; much of the book is concerned with the stage, and many parts have a French atmosphere.

Major Arthur Griffith's new book, "The House in Spring Gardens" which Mr. Unwin is publishing in his Colonial Library, is a West End detective story. With the Society life that is depicted there is mingled much mystery and crime, and many exciting tangles have to be unravelled ere the story reaches its *finale*.

IN Indian Mining, the feature has been, says the *Mining World* of the 23rd ultimo, the rise in Champion Reefs to at one time over £ 1. They are now, however, at about 19s. The next report from the Mine is awaited with much interest. The decrease in the Mysore dividend brought forward sellers and other shares in this section are fractionally lower.

FROM the 7th to the 13th instant, 3 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 20 Native Christians, 386 Hindus, and 63 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 481. The death-rate was 49·1 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 36·7. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 12, small-pox 3, fevers 133, bowel-complaints 86, and other causes 247.

ONE gratifying proof of the recovery of the Central Provinces from that long series of lean years which bore more hardly upon them than on any other part of the country, writes the *Pioneer*, is the increased demand for labour of all kinds. In the Jubbulpore Gun Carriage Factory Government now has to pay Rs. 7-8 per month for unskilled labour, and in the spinning mills at Akola the male labourer gets seven and the female labourer four annas a day. In fact all classes of labour command much higher wages than was the case a few years ago, and the increased enumeration of the labourer is one of the most triking features in the economic position of the Provinces at the present time.

PUPILS in the new native schools, says the *N. C Herald* are displaying a sensitiveness to ridicule, and an impatience of interference that may lead to serious trouble if it is not restrained. The native paper, an advocate of the new learning, instead of laughing them out of this, publishes all kinds of stilly stories concerning the ill-treatment that pupils meet with at the hands of rowdies and others. The boys are already sufficiently self-conscious in their uniforms, and even the masters, some of them bachelors, have adopted the new dress. This naturally provokes remark, and game times jokes, and even an occasional lampoon: but the philosophic calm of the scholar is surely vanished if these things are allowed to stir the students to reprisals, or send them to the courts. More genuine cause for complaint is given by some of the pupils themselves. Excited by the introduction of the uniforms, and by the stories brought back from Japan by their brothers, not a few of them are cutting off their queues.

IT is reported from Peking that the health of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager has been failing of late, and that when she returned to her favourite Palace at Eho Park on the 19th ulti no from Peking, Her Majesty appeared quite thin and pale, the result of ill health during the past few months. The Empress-Dowager was accompanied by Her Majesty the Empress; by Ch'ing Fei, the chief Imperial concubine, and by the favourite grandaughter of Prince Ching, i.e., the daughter of His Highness's favourite daughter, known at Court as "Yuan Tai Nai-nai," The Emperor remains in Peking to attend to affairs of State, which shows that the Empress Dowager is regaining her confidence in His Majesty for may possibly soon restore the reins of Government.

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NOISES BY THE WAY,

BY

JANE BARLOW.

WHEN the band strikes up "God Save the King," and the audience begins to collect all its portable properties and hurry away, some philosophically minded member of it may perhaps consider what a strange familiarity that oft-repeated air must have acquired in the ears of Royal personages. To them indeed it no doubt appears one of the ordinary noises of locomotion, as much to be expected as the less melodious whirring of wheels and shrieking of whistles, just as flags and flowers, and pathways of red carpet are included among the usual sights at a journey's beginning or end. Even to the general public it has become, we see, on many occasions a sort of musical *finis*, a secular doxology, serving as a signal for breaking up. Now, if the reflective person, whom we have supposed, should continue his line of thought a little further, it might occur to him that the most prominent of noises which we meet with by the way have somewhat this same object, being more or less peremptory notices to quit, "Faugh-a-bealach," as they say in Ireland, "clear the road;" or at least injunctions to keep out of it at our peril. And if his memory carries him back a dozen years or so, he will probably be struck by the fact these warnings have since then increased both in number and in violence.

A PRELIMINARY TO MANSLAUGHTER.

It may be doubted whether the volume of sound which rolls along our thoroughfares has on the whole greatly swelled during that period. The common adoption of rubber tyres, for instance, has softened down that "lumbering of the wheel," which John Gilpin's borrowed steed was so glad to miss. But it is certain that noises made with a deliberate purpose are more frequent, and more formidable, too, inasmuch as disregard of their directions is likely to entail graver consequences. Some years ago a Dublin police magistrate observed upon a case which had come before him that many van-drivers seemed to regard the preliminary ejaculations of "Hi!" as a sufficient warrant for proceeding to commit manslaughter; and a belief of the same nature would appear to be commonly held by those drivers who guide the adventurous career of the clockwork locomotive about our roads. Let but the hornhave remitted its customary hoot, or bleat, or howl, and the glassy goggle eyes may safely grow blind to the presence in their path of any removeable obstruction, nor dread legal difficulties should the cloud of maladorous dust, which they leave behind them, happen to include disintegrated fragments of some dull-eared or slow-footed or absent-minded wayfarer.

Naturally it is in country roads and lanes that these comparatively new-fangled noises are most noticeable as a disturbing element; and they probably do not enhance the pleasure of the pedestrian, whether man or beast. This much, however, may be fairly said for them: they are importing into the remotest rural districts the experience that has already taught town horses to face unperturbed the hissing and clanking of electric cars, the puffing of waddling steam rollers, and a hundred other uncanny sounds, the distant echoes of which set their unsophisticated country cousins beside themselves. A few generations more, and if the horse be still with us, his nerves, like those of the Knight in Robert Browning's poem, will have "grown firmer," so that people who wish to realise his earlier state must look up some such record as the graphic account given in "All on the Irish Shore" of a Connemara mare's arrival amid the alarms of Dublin.

THE RANGE OF THE NOISE FIEND.

Says Patsey Crimmeen, her groom: "Begor, Masther Freddy, it's a wonder she's alive at all! She was middlin' quiet in the thrain, though she went to lep out o' the box with the first screech the engine give, but I quietened her some way, and it wasn't till we got into the streets here that she went mad altogether. Faith, I thought she was into the river with me three times! 'Twas hardly I got her down the quays; and the first o' thim alecthric thrams she seen! Look at me hands, sir! She had me swingin' on the rope the way ye'd swing a flail. I tell you, Masther Freddy, thim was the ecstasies!"

That ecstasies so entertainingly described should ever become things of the past might seem almost to be regretted, could we forget what miserable panic they imply on the part of an animal more capable perhaps of tormenting fear than any other irrational creature.

But although we ourselves are so far better off that the noises we encounter by the way seldom move us to frantic paroxysms of wild affright, some of them do cause us other annoyances, from which beasts may probably be considered exempt. With few exceptions, as for example, dogs that howl dismally at music, the lower animals show no dislike to sounds which do not inspire dread. Far different, of course, is the case with human beings; witness Thomas Carlyle's ineffectual noise-proof chamber, and Herbert Spencer's quaint device of ear-stoppers, a more sensible and more successful remedy. Even people who have no trains of philosophic thought to guard jealously against interruptions, find themselves very susceptible to plagues from this source. Wide, in truth, is the range of the noise-fiend and countless its forms. It may be equally potent whether it come in the brain-concussing din of an engine letting off steam, or the fidgetty tap-tap of a swinging blind-cord. For the absurd jingle wherein it is asserted that "every noise annoys an oyster, but a noisy noise annoys an oyster most," contains a statement which, however true with reference to the oyster tribe, certainly could not be extended to include our race.

NATURE'S NOISES.

Nevertheless, albeit we are sometimes tempted to utter a prose version of the poet's, "O earth so full of dreary noises," and to beshrew them all, small and great, we must admit that this were a rash judgment, and that we should miss not a little of our pleasure if we went on our way through stark silences. We must own also that for those pleasing incidents we generally have nature to thank rather than man; just as the contrary holds good of what worries and irritates us. Not quite invariably is it true. A sullen bell clanging may "slur the sunshine half a mile," or much further; but a threshing-machine, as it hums like a bee over its harvest spoil, often makes a pleasant noise, which will follow the traveller for a long way through a golden autumn afternoon. Then the flapping rattle of the bellows, and clink of the hammers in the smithy come harmoniously from an enchantment-lending distance; and the very wind in the wires overhead produces a soothing, Aeolian murmur, the credit of which may be divided between nature and science. The moan which swells as a telegraph post is approached, and if an ear be applied to it, galvanises in a hollow-sounding roar, forms a rather awful wayside mystery of childhood.

Lest it should be objected that some of these sounds are not properly speaking noises, the word seeming to convey an idea of either more loudness or less vagueness than is theirs, we may here remark, that Dr. Johnson very conveniently defines noise as "any kind of sound," and refers us to "noises as of waters falling down," and "a melodious noise of birds among the spreading branches;" which are among the most agreeable accompaniments of a country excursion.

NOISY NOISES.

To any one who prefers the busy hum of men, a Sunday afternoon in the big market-place of Norwich may be, judging from our own experience, confidently recommended. Possibly it may have been humming more busily than usual on the occasion we remember; certainly every and "any kind of sound" pervaded it. Brass bands of all sorts and conditions paraded to and fro; a party of socialists were lecturing out of a stationary waggonette, hardly making themselves audible through the confused noise, while from time to time the clangour of chimes pealing in several over-looking towers was suddenly shaken down to mingle with the various strains. It somehow recalled the saying of a countrymen, who describing his impressions upon hearing an organ begin to play for the first time declared, "Sure, 'twas for all the world like pulling the string of a shower-bath, and it full of noises in place of water."

The scene contrasted strongly with the Sunday aspect of some small country towns and villages, where such quietness reigns that the creaking a new pair of boots resounds up and down a whole street. This funny little noise is in fact quite characteristic of the day in these places; all the air shrills with it along the pavement, and even with closed eyes the passer by would know that the people he met were walking in their best attire.

It is not unnatural that desultory reflections on the noises which are frequently met with "whene'er we take our walks abroad," should call up reminiscences of some others less commonplace in themselves, or in the circumstances attending them. The present writer happened to spend Witsuntide in a place no less remote from the beaten track of ordinary traffic than Arran, the group of rocky little Inishes that lie aloof from the mainland at the mouth of Galway Bar. Brilliant June weather spread not a film of haze to soften the gaunt outlines of this arid limestone crag, where the steep paths are cataracts of clattering, sliding stones, and where in the draught the scantily supplied dropping-wells drop so slowly that a lass with a large jug to fill could tell her beads several times over, or discuss all the current gossip of the Inish while she was waiting as her mood might suggest.

A SPRING DUET.

Here the thunder of surf, and the skirl of gulls seemed likely to be the predominant noises, yet on the morning after our arrival we awakened to a sound for which we had been listening vainly all the spring among inland fields and woods. For the cuckoo's wandering voice was calling from Inishmore's one grove of wind-warped ashes close at hand—we were quartered in private lodgings next door to the spaciously named Atlantic Hotel, which can put up at least half a dozen visitors. Whereupon from a very much nearer stye, the vicinity of which we had no reason to suspect, arose a sonorous grunting, as if in response to the reiterated silvery cry. This incongruous duet was kept up for a long time, appearing to parody the delightful ballad in which Chaucer has related a dispute between the Cuckoo and the Nightingale. On that occasion the Nightingale, not without unfair assistance from the poet, got decidedly the better of her antagonist. But now the cuckoo had triumphantly the last word, since the grunting soon ceased, while she continued to sing from dawn till dusk throughout our stay on the Inish; a noise by the way which charmed our pained steps over the slippery screes as we explored the rugged heights of Arran.

THE NEW ARRIVAL.

I remember, I remember,
When I first came to Bombay,
How I joined the old Gymkhana,
Loath to work, but keen to play.

I remember how I thirsted
To become a Yacht Club man,
How they mocked my great desire,
Saying, "Get in, if you can!"

How my burra sahib with wisdom
Said, "Take time, you're youthful yet"
How I scorned his wisdom, deeming
I knew best; (to my regret!).

I remember my election,
How I paid my entrance fee,
How I stood my pals a dinner,
How I stood my best girl tea.

I remember, I remember,
How I got my first month's bill,
How I pondered how to pay it,
(How I sometimes ponder still!)

I remember how I pleaded
With my Agents for a Loan,
How they saw me through my trouble,
(How the Interest has grown!)

While my people said with fervour,
"How well Willie's getting on"!
How I filled my weekly letter
With "kind love to Uncle John"!

Since I thought, whate'er might happen,
He would surely see me through
How I found that Life was hollow,
Nothing lasting, Nothing true—

Uncle John was most unwilling,
Shamed me to my very face,
Called my constant "coo and billing",
"Nothing less than a disgrace"—

How am I to face my darling,
Tell her I am penniless?
Ask her for the ring I gave her,
Break it off, in fact? unless,

Hope is ever with the hopeful,
Soon will come the Derby Sweep,
Either I must draw the winner,
Or must Angelina weep.—

F.

THE SERVICE AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE. From June 29 to July 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H M Maxwell, B
Capt L J M Deas, 1 M S, B
Mr W F Grahame, B Cov
Mr W A Johns, B
Mr A F Higgins, B
Mr W A Beaumont, B
Mr G E Lillie, B
Mr W D Woollam, B
Mr A W N Pope, B
Mr J H Medlicott, M
Mr F B M Carlozo, M
Mr J K N Kabraji, Bo
Mr T G Foard, Bo
Col J C Young, A A G, Quetta Div
Licut-Col H S Stanuell, D A A G Pesh Div
Licut- Col N S Swanston, S T C
Lieut-Col H Fooks, I, M S 1 mo M C
Hon E H S Napier, B
Mr J V Saparrow, B
Mr M Hesketh, Bo
Major E M Reed, 113 Inf
Capt F W Iles, 10 Jats
Lieut R H S Whitchurch, 90 Inf
Lieut B St G Mansergh, 124 Inf
Major W R Breakspear 3 G R
Major W T Digby R E
Major H F Vanderzee, R A, I O D
Capt J Charteris, R E, S and M
Capt A Murphy, I M S
Lieut A F Cole, R A
Lieut M S Hewett, 7 Rajpoots
Lieut G C B Musgrave, 90 Punj
Commander E J Beaumont R I M
Lieut A H J Hamilton, R I M
Engineer B M Brebner, R I M
Assist Engineer K C C Sayer, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Licut-Col C G F Fagan, B furl to 15-2-07.
Major W H Orr, B, study leave from 9-10-05 to 9-5-06.
Capt L J M Deas, I M S, B, 4 mo M C in continuation of priv leave.
Mr R McIntosh, 1 mo M C
Mr P J Porter, B furl to 1-11-06
Capt T H Symons, I M S, M, study leave from 4-11-05 to 22-12-05, from 15-1-06 to 15-3-06, from 19-4-06 to 18-5-06
Mr D G Hatchell, M, 2 mo furl
Licut-Col H Fooks, I, M S 1 mo M C
Major C V N Lyne, 86 Inf, 2 mo M C
Major M S Roberts, 1-39 Garh R, 3 mo M C
Major R T Anwyl-Passingham, 72 Punj, 6 mo M C
Capt J G Greig, 121 Prs, 3 mo
Capt M B Pinchar l, I M S 6 mo M C
Capt J A Hollann, I O D, 3 mo M C
Licut D Pitcher, 39 C I H, 3 mo M C
Licut E B Mainsell, 35 H, 3 days
Licut A E Scott, 87 Lrs 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Licut E L Hancock, 90 Punj
Licut W Maconochie-Welwood, A S C, S T C
Licut B C Fellows 30 Lrs
Licut R T Milne, Lrs

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

THE Karachi *Phoenix* says:—We notice that the *Bombay Gazette* has, since the beginning of the month, been appearing in a brand new get up, with type, paper and printing very much improved, and announcing itself as "a new paper with an old name," with its price reduced from *four* annas to *one* anna per copy. The *Bombay Gazette* and its business have been taken over by an influential syndicate of local gentlemen, under a programme of a free and independent character, allied to no party and no particular section of the community, all comprehensive in interests and sympathies. Well done *Bombay Gazette*, we wish you a long lease of life and continued prosperity.

According to the "Vossische Zeitung," Professor Schwally, of Giessen University, the well-known Orientalist, has accepted the offer of the Arabic chair in the Mahomedan University at Aligarh, in India.

A YERCAND correspondent writes:—A young engineer who was leaving Yercaud and cycling down the new ghat almost ran down a panther a few days ago. He swung round a curve at a good pace and came suddenly on the beast, who was "sniffing something at the side of the road." It was only the excellent brakes of the bicycle that prevented his cannoning into the animal, which he describes as a fine panther in good condition. Of course, the panther was as startled as the cyclist and only thought of escape. It is interesting to note that this gentleman left the vicinity of Yercaud P. O. at 4-45 p.m. and reached Salem Station a 6-15 p.m. Is this a record?

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INDIAN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

£600,000 TO BE SAVED.

Better Treatment for Indians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Morley, answering Sir Charles Dilke, said that he was now corresponding with the Indian Government in respect to what saving, if any, it would be possible to effect in the near future in the Military Expenditure of India, and to some of the points to be considered by the Defence Committee.

Considerable ultimate saving is expected from the recent reorganisation, and Mr. Morley said that he might mention, regarding the special measures connected with the reorganisation, that the Government of India proposes to spend six hundred thousand pounds sterling less than empowered to do; otherwise the Military Estimates in India for 1906-07 are virtually the same as contemplated when Lord Kitchener's proposals were sanctioned.

Answering another question, Mr. Morley said:—"I shall not fail to support the Indian Government in procuring better treatment of Indians in the Transvaal, but the subject is a most difficult one."

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

Delimitation of the Northern Frontier.

The *Cologne Gazette* says that the Anglo-German Commission sitting at Berlin has concluded the delimitation of the Northern Frontier of German East Africa and that a complete agreement has been reached.

A few alterations of the existing border have been adopted on account of the geological, commercial, and tribal conditions.

THE NATAL WAR.

Two Chiefs Still Defiant.

A portion of the Natal Forces is moving South shortly to deal with a couple of defiant chiefs.

TRADE IN MANCHURIA.

Japs Hampering British Trade.

Sir E. Grey, in the House of Commons, said that Government was inquiring into the allegations that the Japanese were hampering British trade in Manchuria and that the whole question was receiving attention.

INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCE.

Huge Gathering of Foreign Deputies in London.

LONDON, JULY 20.

Five hundred and eighty Foreign Deputies will attend the Inter-Parliamentary Conference which meets in London on Monday.

GREECE AND THE POWERS.

Greek Bands in Macedonia.

Lord Fitzmaurice in the House of Lords said that Great Britain had joined the Powers in their representations to Greece regarding the proceedings of Greek bands in Macedonia.

THE PAN-ISLAMIC AGITATION.

Attack on Christians in Egypt.

LONDON, JULY 20.

The Pan-Islamic agitation is engaging the attention of the leading Paris papers which agree regarding the question being grave and declare that British and French interests are equally imperilled.

The *Daily Chronicle* in a despatch from Alexandria states that the Moslems at Semoures have made a demonstration against the Christians, beaten them and pillaged their shops. The authorities released the guilty parties alleging they were drunk.

A similar incident has taken place at Fayoum, but the police did not interfere.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The Queen Consents to be Patron.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, having been asked by Lady Minto to become Patron of the Indian Nursing Association, has sent the following cablegram to-day:—

"I accept with pleasure. Will give one hundred pounds."

The fund now amounts to over Rs. 35,000.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Mr. W. Macdonald, Superintendent Engineer, has been reverted to the Punjab P. W. Department on completion of his special duty with the Stores Committee, on the 3rd July 1906.

Mr. A. E. Orr, Executive Engineer, First Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer *vice* Mr. Granville on privilege leave.

Mr. J. Woodside, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief for construction on the North-Western Railway.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

A Dwindling Mortality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

Plague seizures and deaths in India during the week ending 14th July were 450 and 329 respectively, the deaths were thus 210 less than last week. For the different provinces the deaths numbered in Bombay and Sind 108, Madras Presidency 3, Bengal 27, East Bengal and Assam 6, the United Provinces 9, the Punjab 100, Burma report not received, Central India 1, Mysore 29, and Kashmir 2.

H. M. S. "PROSERPINE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

The "Proserpine's" departure was postponed owing to the Admiral's departure on Monday.

TROUT FRY FOR THE NILGIRIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

The Ceylon Fishing Club expert has left with trout fry for the Nilgiri Fish Preservation Association, Ootacamund.

THE RUSSIAN CRISIS.

DISSOLUTION OF THE DUMA IMMINENT.

Austro-German Armed Intervention Probable.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 20.

A sensation has been caused in St. Petersburg owing to rumours that the Tsar has decided to close the Duma by troops if it issues a Manifesto to the Nation, demanding the nationalisation of the land, and has also arranged for Austro-German armed intervention to suppress the insurrection. The latter report, however, is officially denied at St. Petersburg and Vienna, but the dissolution of the Duma is generally regarded as imminent.

The constitutional Democrats have submitted a more moderate version of the Manifesto which the Duma is at present discussing in order to avoid a conflict.

LATER.

The Russian Duma was sitting until 2-30 a.m. this morning and adopted by 124 against 53 (101 being absent) a Manifesto to the people rejecting the Government's agrarian programme, strongly favouring the expropriation of landowners and admonishing the people to placefully await the realisation of the Duma's labours.

This is a decisive challenge to the Government.

[A substratum of truth is given to the above intimation of a possible Austro-German intervention, should the crisis culminate in the possible ending of the Romanoff dynasty by the announcement by the *Lokalanzeiger* that the Czar will attend the grand manœuvres of the German active fleet off Rugen at the end of this month on the return of the German Emperor from his northern cruise. The manœuvres will last four or five days. The Czar will stay partly on board the liner Hamburg and partly on board the German flagship Kaiser Wilhelm II. From Rugen the Czar will go to Darmstadt, where his Majesty will meet the other members of his family. The Russian Emperor will, according to the *Lokalanzeiger* make a stay of some length at Darmstadt. An account of the recent angry scenes in the Duma will be found elsewhere in this issued.]

THE ATTACK ON THE MISSIONARIES.

Apology and Compensation Given.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

The Santipore riot case, in which several Missionaries were assaulted, was compromised yesterday, accused admitting the case against them and expressing their deep regret for the gross and unprovoked insult offered to the Reverend Mr. Hewitt and for the unprovoked and cowardly attack by persons armed with heavy sticks. Accused promised not to join, or actively sympathise with the Sivaji Association Volunteer Corps, or a similar Association, for two years from that date. The fathers and guardians of the accused said they had no sympathy whatever with the action of their wards and sons, and they undertook to do their best to keep them under control and prevent their joining mischievous political or semi-political Associations. An apology and undertaking were signed by the accused and their guardians in the Deputy Magistrate's Court, Rs. 300 being paid as compensation by the accused party, which, it was proposed, should go to the Meherpur Relief Fund, and it was agreed that copies of the apology and undertaking should be published in the three principal Calcutta daily papers.

CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Not Wanted by the Boers.

BOTHA SPEAKS FOR ENGLISH WORKMEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

General Botha appeals to the British workers to urge Government to remove the Chinese and to open the mines to Englishmen, whom the Boers welcome.

TRANSVAAL'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

Boers and English to Work Together.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

A London telegram, dated July 7, states that, addressing a meeting at Heidelberg, General Botha said that if Heftvolk has a majority at the elections under the new Constitution, they would join the English moderates to form a Government; for the Transvaal must no longer be ruled by the rich for the rich, but by the farming population for themselves.

STEAMER ON FIRE AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

The Steamer "Clan Lindsay," bound from Glasgow for Calcutta, arrived at Colombo to-day with fire in her hold contracted 1,150 miles out. Four hoses have been playing to-day. The damage is expected to be considerable. The steamer remains ten days more if repairs are necessary.

CONNECTION OF INDIA WITH CEYLON.

A Railway Ferry Service.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the Governor stated that after the South Indian Railway proposals for a railway ferry connection, he cabled to the Secretary of State on June 16th that the manner of extension would be most important to Ceylon's future, and entirely favoured the scheme.

FAMOUS ELEPHANT DEAD.

A Relic of Durbars

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

The famous elephant, Lutchman Pershad, on which Lord and Lady Curzon rode in the Delhi Durbar Elephant Procession and which was afterwards used by Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales during their visit to Benares, died at Benares, on the 18th. He had been ailing for some time past and in a fight with another elephant he received some severe injuries which hastened his death. He was about eighty years old.

THE PUNJAB STATE SCHOLAR.

Vacation in India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

Lala Har Dayal, M. A., the Punjab State Scholar (now at St. John's College, Oxford) has received permission of the Secretary of State to spend the long vacation in India.

FEARED RAILWAY STRIKES.

Inflammatory Manifesto.

SEVERAL LINES AFFECTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 20.

A correspondent states that trouble on the Loop and Dinapore district of the East Indian Railway has only subsided temporarily. An appeal has been circulated among the native station staff setting forth their grievances and a similar circular, more strongly worded, has been sent all over the line by the men of the Delhi district, who have added the expressions, "Friends, don't be afraid and don't be deceived with empty soft promises. We are servants, not slaves. If treated fairly, we will work willingly, if not stop work. It is better to go to jail than continue in slavery."

From the attitude of the officials it is anticipated that some compromise will be affected. A meeting has been arranged by the General Traffic Manager for the 21st proximo. Each District Superintendent is to take down six men from his district to represent the grievances. Mr. Dring will confer with them and arrange to remedy the grievances, but whether it will be as demanded is much doubted, and if the men are not satisfied a general strike all over East Indian Railway from Kalka to Howrah is certain.

It is rumoured that disaffection has spread to the G. I. P. Railway and O. and R. Railway, the staffs on these lines are simply awaiting the turn of affairs on the E. I. Railway and will act in accordance with the staff of that line.

INDIAN BOARD OF SCIENTIFIC ADVICE.

Programme of Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

The Board of Scientific Advice have issued a programmes of work of various Scientific Departments for 1906-07. The principal questions to be taken up by the Director of the Imperial Institute and Reporter on Economic Products are; produce of *Ficus Elastica* and the development of rubber planting in India; tanning extracts from barks; improved preparation of Agave fibre and manganese ores by the Meteorological Department; preparation of an atlas showing the normal monthly conditions for the Indian Ocean, and study of upper atmosphere by kites and balloons, and of atmospheric electricity and earthquakes by the Survey Department. It is proposed to compile a paper summarising the geographical position and knowledge of the Himalayas and Tibet. The Botanical Survey will conduct ecconomic investigations regarding Indian cotton and fibre-yielding plants. The Agricultural Departments will investigate the remedies from injurious crop pests and conduct investigations into the improvement of cotton, wheat, tobacco, tea, indigo and jute. The Forest Department will examine tanning extracts.

THE BLOCK IN THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

The block between Kachagarhi and Peshawar Contonment Station on the North-Western Railway was due to a flood. It has now been removed.

HONOR FOR A PUNJAB VETERINARIAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

The Societe Centrale de Medicine Veterinaire of France, has done Major H. T. Pease, Principal of the Punjab Veterinary College, Lahore, the honour of electing him a Correspondent Etranger in recognition of the great value of his scientific work.

The Society is a very exclusive one and only men in the first rank of veterinary science are elected as corresponding members (Foreign), the only other Englishmen being Sir John Macfadyan.

THE BUSHAHR STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 20.

The case of the people of Bushahr in the Simla hills, who occasioned the recent disturbances in that State, is under consideration as regards punitive action.

ST. MICHAEL'S AT HAMBURG.

Destroyed by Fire.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 19.

A telegram, dated London, July 4, states that St. Michael's Church at Hamburg, the world's tenth loftiest, was destroyed by fire. The steeple, which is 432 feet high, fell into the street and four people were killed. The damage is estimated at £2,50,000, the embers setting fire to the neighbouring houses.

VAAL RIVER ELECTRIC POWER SCHEME.

To Work the Rand Mines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY 12.

A telegram, dated London, July 5, states that Electricians are discussing the establishment of a power station at Vereeniging on the Vaal River, costing 7,80,000 pounds sterling, for the transmission of energies to the Rand mines and yielding £8,50,000.

DRUNKENNESS IN BURMA.

A Clergyman's Verdict.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

The Rev. J. Nicholson of Bassein told a pressman that whereas twenty-five years ago in any of our larger towns a drunken Burman was as scarce as hen's teeth; but now you can't go to any part of Lower Burma for a half-hour's walk, about the business part of a city, without encountering a number of Burmans and other indigenous races reeling from intoxication.

AN OFFICIAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

Mr. Johnson, Secretary to Government of Weihai-Wei, left Rangoon for Ceylon. He journeyed across China *via* Yangtse and Eastern Tibet and returns *via* Burma and Shan States.

CHARGE AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON JULY 20.

A European named Crofton, who the police said is well-known and wanted for defrauding several noted hotel-keepers, was ordered to be sent to Government Workhouse in Calcutta, as a vagrant. Crofton was steward of the Rangoon Y. M. C. A. two months ago when he took the bazaar money and was found drunk outside a liquor-shop.

THE SYLHET CASE.

Government's Statement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

It is probable that the Sylhet reprieve incident will be considered by the Executive Council to-day and that the statement of the case by the Government of India will be settled.

MYSORE PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS.

A Change of Control.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 20.

The Mysore Government have obtained sanction from the Government of India to retain till December next the services of Mr. Scott, Examiner of Public Works Accounts. From January next the Examiner's Office will be a branch of the Comptroller's Office, receiving orders about pay, postage, transfers, etc., of officers, direct from the Public Works Department; but only auditing and accounting for charges under the Civil Comptroller's orders. This reform has been urged upon the Government repeatedly for years past by various officers, including the Special Inspectors whose services have been lent by the Government of India. It will provide a better and more independent check and control of audit of the Mysore Public Works Accounts.

EMBEZZLEMENT BY A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, JULY 20.

H. Schlaeffer, late representative of Messrs. Hegerle, Sulzer and Company, piece-goods merchants, Delhi was yesterday sentenced by the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi to two years imprisonment for embezzlement.

ANOTHER DACOITY AT POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 20.

Another dacoity case has occurred in which three Kolis were committed by the City Magistrate on a charge of being armed with deadly weapons and causing grievous hurt to a Bunia, named Dipchand Nemchand, by cutting off his nose. The offences were committed in Jalvundi, Junner Taluka, on January 5th. The arms found on the accused were three guns, one sword, two iron bound sticks, lead shots and caps. The case was postponed till the 28th instant for the attendance of important witnessess.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER OF MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 20.

Colonel Smyth, Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner to the Mysore Government has, applied for fifteen months' furlough combined with three months' privilege leave and will probably proceed home in September. It is anticipated that either Lieutenant-Colonel James or Major Niblock, of the Indian Medical Service, will act.

MYSORE CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Dr. Bourne to Preside on the Board.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 20.

Dr. Bourne, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, arrived here late yesterday evening by motor and is a guest at the Residency. He has been invited to preside on the Board of the Mysore Civil Service Examinations.

REFERENCE TO THE MAHDI INCIDENT.

Ignored by Lord Kitchener.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20.

It is reported that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will take no notice whatever of the remarks of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies regarding, what he describes, as the disgraceful treatment of the Mahdi after Omdurman, and will not reopen the question. In fact, Reuter's telegrams of this morning afford the best answer to Mr. Winston Churchill.

MANŒUVRES IN SIND.

Sun Heat Unbearable.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 20.

A large number of men belonging to the Mahratta Light Infantry who were sent out to attach to the South Wales Borderers' Camp at Maglio Pir yesterday were knocked up by heat and obliged to fall out. A big field day is arranged for to-morrow several miles away from Karachi in which all troops take part.

DOUBLE MURDER BY DACOITS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 20.

In a daring dacoity committed near Budge Budge last Wednesday, the dacoits murdered a rich native trader and his wife and then set fire to their house, after wrapping up the dead bodies of the injured couple.

FIRE AND FLOOD IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

The *Pioneer's* Frontier correspondent reports that a great fire occurred in the Kabul bazaar last week, when over one hundred shops and houses were burned. Heavy floods are reported in the principal rivers of Afghanistan. These are due to the melting of the snow, which fell in exceptionally large quantities towards the end of the winter.

Sir James La Touche arrived at Agra at 1-30 on Thursday.

ARTIFICIAL MANURE.

Rejected for Bad Quality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 20.

A manure case, which is shortly coming off in Cochin, is interesting in connection with the present agitation in some quarters to make selling of artificial manure on guaranteed analysis compulsory. A native merchant, Muttancherry, has filed a civil suit in the Cochin Sub-Court against Messrs. Hollingshurst and Co., (London), for the recovery of Rs. 3,000 and odd, (said to be due to the former on account of loss sustained by him owing to the suspension of payment by the English firm) in consequence of certain alleged defects in the execution of the contract entered into by the native merchant for the supply of manure. It would appear one of the conditions of the contract was that the manure was to be subjected to chemical analysis in Bombay and that should any supply be found deficient in quality it would be rejected. Cause of action appears to have arisen by reason of such rejections. Mr. Gover, barrister-at-law, appears for the plaintiff, and Mr. Varghese, a Madras High Court Vakil, for the defendant.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 6.

THE DEWANSI AFFAIR.

THE progress of the principal legislative measure of the session—the vexatious Education Bill—has not been without interest, but so far as Parliament is concerned the first place must be accorded to Sir Edward Grey's statement on Foreign Affairs especially regarding the Dewansi sentences. It was time that the Foreign Secretary spoke, for irresponsible politicians were doing a great deal of harm by their mischievous and ill-advised questions on the subject. Even, as it was, although Sir Edward Grey showed that the circumstances attending the carrying out of the sentences had been exaggerated; and made a special appeal to Members not to discuss the matter at the present moment owing to the danger that may arise, Mr. Dillon disregarded this request, making an unjustifiable attack upon all concerned. He did not, however, go quite so far as his amiable colleague, Mr. Reddy, who, in the course of the heckling that Sir E. Grey had to undergo on Monday, called out, "Will that brute Machell be kept in the service?" Of that "brute Machell," Sir E. Grey tells us, on the information of Lord Cromer, that "there is probably no European in Egypt who is more popular with Egyptians and whose character stands higher." To the credit of the House it is to be said that Mr. Dillon's example was not imitated, but that rather bitter politician, Mr. J. M. Robertson, could not restrain himself from making a few unpleasant comments. He wanted to know "what limit was to be set to the veto on discussion by the plea of danger from fanatical movements, and whether the Foreign Secretary quite realized what he had himself done by making this plea. Was it possible, "he added," to give a greater stimulus to anything like a dangerous movement than was given by this avowal?"

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

If I were inclined to be cynical I might dwell on what has happened with respect to the Indian Budget. There was, I believe, a tacit understanding that Mr. Morley could make his anxiously-awaited statement soon after the Witsuntide recess. Instead of which he will not make it until Friday, the 20th of July—practically as late in the Session as usual. Not that the lateness of the Session makes much difference. Speaking with personal experience of more Indian budgets than I care to count up, I have never joined in the out-cry about the injustice done to the dumb millions of India, they are not all dumb—especially on the Bengal side—by deferring this annual field day until the end of the Session Indeed, there is a great deal of cant in this well-worn complaint. The fact is that if an Indian debate were made interesting as was the case when Henry Fawcett and Charles Bradlaugh were the protagonists there need never be any fear of empty benches. It is largely because—I hope I shall not give offence by saying this—that the "champions of India" have in recent years been such dull dogs that Members have stayed away. I may say without pride (if it be a matter of pride) that I have known a great many Members of Parliament, and I have scarcely never known one who was not desirous of learning at first hand all he could about India. But the average M. P. will not listen to bores, and small blame to him I do not suppose that Mr. Morley is responsible for the Indian debate having been put off so long. Ministers propose, Whips dispose. But it is really adding insult to injury to arrange for the debate taking place on a Friday when the sitting is always a short one, I am not surprised that Mr. Herbert Roberts has put down on the notice paper the following question for next Monday: "To ask the First Lord of the Treasury, whether, in view of the decision to take the Indian Budget upon the Morning Sitting of the 20th of July, and of the consequent curtailment of the time available for the consideration of Indian affairs upon the one day in the Session devoted to India, he will move to suspend the Five o'clock Rule upon that occasion." I shall be still more surprised if Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman says "Yes." The questions, oral and starred, relating to India have been unusually interesting this week, and have ranged over a variety of subjects. Perhaps the most important relates to Tibet, if the rumours afloat as to the future policy of the Cabinet with regard to that country, are true. It is stated, for example, that no steps are to be taken to put in operation the various Clauses of the Anglo-Chinese Treaty. Further, all work is to be put a stop to on the construction of the road between India and the Tibet frontier. Finally, the British garrison now in Tibet is to be withdrawn together with the Resident. To return to the question about Tibet. This was put by Earl Percy and related to the refusal of the Government to grant Dr. Sven Hedin facilities for pursuing his projected travels in the still forbidden land. Mr. Morley admits the truth of the report and, as you have heard by telegram, seeks to justify the action of the Home Government—the Indian Government were willing to grant the distinguished Swede all he asked for—on ground of policy. Mr. Morley added:—"I should like to express regret that I was compelled recently to refuse applications from the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Scottish Geographical Society for assistance in the work of exploring Tibet. These scientific inquiries obviously stand on a different footing from those of persons who wish to visit Tibet for amusement or curiosity. Still, even geography must wait for the requirements of political convenience." Earl Percy was rather persistent and asked, "Does the right hon. gentleman know whether it would be inconsistent with the desire to maintain the isolation of Tibet that the policy he has announced to the House should at all events be modified in the case not only of British subjects but of foreigners where there is clear evidence that the Tibetan people have no objection to their entering the country?" "If the noble lord" Mr. Morley rejoined, "can establish his proposition that there is clear evidence that the Tibetans do not object, I shall be very glad to receive it, and if I do, I shall urge his Majesty's Government to change their policy." An Irish member (Mr. Flynn) chimed in with an inquiry as to whether if is not the fact that the only power which has the right to give or refuse permission to enter Tibet is the suzerain power of China? Amidst laughter Mr. Morley observed I do not think I can answer that question." Two or three of the questions asked this week have had reference to the Bengal partition, and Mr. Morley has made it quite clear that he regards that measure as one that is finally settled. Amongst the minor unstarred questions was an interesting one put by Mr. Hart-Davies, not to Mr. Morley but to Mr. Haldane. On what ground Mr. Hart-Davies wished to know if Indian law students are prohibited from forming the Inns of Court Volunteers; had the War Secretary sanctioned such a restriction and did he propose to take any steps to remove a disability that "affects a considerable class of loyal British subjects," "Indian law students" the right hon. gentleman replied, "are not prohibited from becoming members of the 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifle Volunteers, but it has always been the practice in the Corps to avoid taking recruits who only intend remaining in this country for so short a time as is curtailed by their preparations for a "call to the English bar." That certainly puts a new light on the matter and makes the action of the authority less inexplicable than it was before. Mr. Weir, who still keeps his eagle eye upon India and its rulers, yesterday, asked Mr. Morley, "whether, having regard to the fact that the reconnaissance of two alternative routes for the construction of the Vizagram-Malia line has been sanctioned, he would state when the reconnaissances are likely to be completed; and whether either route passes through the territory of the Rao of Cutch." Mr. Morley answered:—"I regret that I am unable at present to state when the reconnaissance sanctioned in January last will be completed. One of the routes to be reconnoitred passes through the territories of the Rao of Cutch.

THE BIRTHDAY DINNERS.

More than usual interest attached to the State Banquet given by various Members of the Cabinet and high officials of the Royal Household on the occasion of the celebration of His Majesty's Birthday, this being the first time that the present Government has performed this time-honoured function. The Cabinet Ministers who entertained were the Premier, the Foreign Secretary, the Home Secretary, the Indian Secretary, the Colonial Secretary, the War Secretary, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary for Scotland and the President of the Board of Trade, the Attorney-General, the Lord Chamberlain (Viscount Althorp), the Lord Steward (the Earl of Liverpool), and the Master of the House (Lord Sefton.) There were also other large dinner parties, the Prime Minister's was at 10, Downing Street, and the *incites* included Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mr. Birrell—I wonder whether they sat together—numerous Liberal peers, Sir Herbert Parry, the musical composer, and Canon Henson. Two other Ministers, Sir Edward Grey and Lord Elgin, held their banquets at the Office over which they preside. Formerly it was the custom for the Secretary of State for India to give this annual dinner in the handsome Council Room at the India Office, but last year Mr. Brodrick departed from this practice and dined his guests at the Hotel Cecil. Mr. Morley's banquet was at Claridge's and it is interesting to notice that amongst those he invited was Mr. Brodrick. This I believe is a new departure and I do not observe that any other member of the Bannerman Administration had his predecessor as a guest. It only required the presence of Lord Curzon to make Mr. Morley's party complete. The ex-Viceroy I see was amongst those invited to accept the hospitality of his neighbour in Carlton House Terrace, the Lord Steward, but as a matter of fact I understand that Lord Curzon was one of those who met His Majesty at the dinner given by Sir Edward and Lady Sassoon at their palace in Park Lane. The guests of Sir Edward and Lady Sassoon also included Princess Teano, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, Lord Rosebery, Sir Edgar and Lady Helen Vincent, Captain and Mrs. Ronald Greville, Mrs. George Keppel, Lord and Lady Wolverton, and Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sassoon—quite an interesting gathering. I must not forget the successful dinner given in honour of the Royal birthday by Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee Petit in the Richelieu Rooms at the Cecil to the members of the Parsee community. The host and hostess invited all their co-religionists whose addresses could be ascertained—a task of some difficulty as naturally those who are here sight-seeing are widely scattered—but 112 attended including 25 or 30 ladies. Some of the guests came all the way from Scotland for the purpose. Amongst those present were: Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit, Mrs. A. F. Petit, the Misses B. D. Petit, Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir M. M. Bhowmaggree, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Tata, Mr. Mrs. and the Misses J. D. Framji, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Khan, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Cama, Mr. and Mrs. Cattray, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Dr. S. A. Kapadia (who carried out all the arrangements with his accustomed efficiency and who is indeed indispensable on these occasions) Mr. and Mrs. Dalal, Mr. F. D. Cama, Colonel and Mrs. R. Cama, Mr. P. D. Patel, Mr. B. J. Wadia, Mr. N. H. Vakeel, Mr. R. J. Modi, Mr. and Mrs. J. Rustonji, Mr. N. J. Modlia, Mr. J. F. Patel and Mr. K. S. Framji. At the Ministerial banquets the only toast was that of "The King" proposed without any speech. There was very little speechifying at the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Bomanjee. There were in fact only two toasts that of His Majesty, the Queen and the rest of the Royal Family. In proposing the former Mr. Bomanji said that the recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to India had filled the hearts of the people of that country with joy, and it was their fervent wish that the great interest the Royal Family have always evinced in the princes and peoples of India would be maintained in the future by succeeding Royal visits from generation to generation. The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm as might be expected in a company of Parsees a race who are nothing if they are not loyal. The father of the Zoroastrian Colony, Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, then rose and in proposing the next toast said he saw that there was no toast list and that was very appropriate as the dinner was in honor of His Majesty the King's Birthday. But there was one other toast which could not be omitted or passed over. The toast of the health of the kind host, Mr. Bomanji Petit, Mrs. Bomanji and family.

The Parsis of the United Kingdom could not but be thankful to Mr. Bomanji for bringing about this most interesting and pleasing gathering of almost all the Parsis in this country. But the claim of persons like Mr. Bomanji to the respect of the Parsi community did not simply rest upon an occasion like the present. The charities of the families like those of Mr. Jamsetji, Sir Cowasji, Mr. Tata and many others have made the name Parsis known and respected throughout the world, even though the number of the Parsis was so very small. Mr. Bomanji has, on the present occasion, a special personal claim to the thanks and recognition of this gathering of the Parsis, Just before leaving for England he had given four lakhs of rupees for a Parsi hospital. The Parsi community owed much to these charitable families; and he (the speaker) thought that the community was justly proud of having such members among them. He gave with great pleasure the toast of the health of Mr. Bomanji, Mrs. Bomanji and the family."

Mr. Bomanji responded and expressed the pleasure he felt that so many Parsis had been able to respond to his and Mrs. Bomanji's invitation. The company then adjourned to the drawingroom where the rest of the evening was spent in agreeable conversation and in listening to some excellent music.

SIR ARTHUR GODLEY.

It has transpired that since the present Government came into power, the salary of the very able Permanent Under Secretary of State for India, Sir Arthur Godley has been increased from £2,000 to £2,500 per annum. We are told—I believe correctly—that the additional £500 is to be regarded as a personal allowance to Sir Arthur and that it will not be continued when the time comes for his retirement, an event that we may all hope is a long way off. There have been four Permanent Under Secretaries—Sir George Russell Clerk, whose term of office lasted only a year and seven months; Mr. Herman Merivale, who filled the post for fourteen years; Sir Louis Mallet, who occupied the position nine years, and the present incumbent who will in September next have served 23 years. Sir Arthur Godley, it will thus be seen, has established a record, and nobody who knows the value of his services will find fault with the addition that has been made to his pay. *A propos* the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* recalls the extremely nice compliment that was paid to Sir Arthur Godley by Lord Randolph Churchill when he became Secretary of State for India. At that time Lord Randolph was attacking Gladstone with great fury, and a political friend by way, as he thought, of giving the Conservative statesman a useful hint, said to him, "I suppose you know that Mr. Godley (as he then was) has been Gladstone's Private Secretary." "Well" replied Lord Randolph, "all I can say is that Mr. Gladstone is to be congratulated on having had such an admirable man as Private Secretary." He was really twice Private Secretary to the G. O. M. in whose eyes the fact that Sir Arthur Godley is an excellent classical scholar would be no drawback. Nor is it likely to be Mr. Morley. It was during a Liberal *regime* that Sir Arthur Godley received his "K," but I have not the least doubt that any one of the four Conservative Secretaries of State with whom he has worked (Lord Randolph Churchill, Viscount Cross, Lord George Hamilton, and Mr. Brodrick) would have been equally pleased to recommend him for that honour.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The Royal Commission on the Poor Laws and Relief of Distress, of which Lord George Hamilton is Chairman, finding that it cannot obtain all the required information by oral examination, has appointed a number of ladies and gentlemen to act as expert investigators with a view of collecting evidence on various subjects. It may be interesting to some of your readers to learn that one of these "expert investigators" is the Rev. John Christian Pringle, who, prior to accepting Holy Orders was for some years a member of the Indian Civil Service and served in the Western Presidency as Assistant Collector and Magistrate.

Mr. Pringle is at present a Curate in Hackney—a district which years ago used to be represented in the House of Commons by a distinguished officer of the Bombay Army, Sir Lewis Pelly, and now has as one of its Parliamentary representatives a retired Bombay Civilian, Mr. T. Hart-Davies. Mr. Pringle is not the only ex-Bombay Civilian who is a clergyman. A former Sessions Judge, Mr. Edward Henry Moscardi, joined the clerical profession in the same year as Mr. Pringle and is now a curate in the Diocese of Exeter. Their friends will wish them the same success as the excellent Archbishop of York, Dr. Maclagan, who as is well-known, was in early life a Lieutenant in the Indian Army.

Some of our Parsee visitors are well maintaining the reputation of their community for open-handed hospitality. I have referred above to the dinner given last Friday night by Mr. and Mrs Bomanji Petit in celebration of His Majesty's Birthday. On Saturday Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Tata entertained a large number of their Parsee friends in the beautiful station, Bombay Presidency.

upper reaches of the Thames and on Wednesday next Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir will follow up a succession of dinner parties by a reception at the Hotel Cecil to which they have invited many of their English as well as Indian friends. By the way Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir were received at Clarence House by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught who, since their Bombay days, have never ceased to take a warm interest in the Western Presidency.

Another ex-Bombay official, your old friend, Dr. John Pollen, seems to be doing well at the Bar. So far as I can see he is on circuit most frequently briefed in defence of poor criminals; but I observe that at Lewes Assizes on Tuesday he was one of the counsel who prosecuted the wretched creature who flung her little niece over the cliffs at Newhaven The verdict was guilty but insane. She had confessed that she threw the child over, and the prison Doctor declared that she acted under "a manifestation of epilepsy." He was severely cross-examined and called upon to produce any recorded case in which a person after an epileptic fit had ever remembered what was done during the fit. He declared that there were many such cases, but the only one he could recall was that of Samson in the Bible! I never knew before that Samson was supposed to have suffered from epilepsy. We live and learn. I may add that Dr. Pollen has just been co-opted a member of the Committee of the National Liberal Club. I hope that Sir Henry Cotton will not suffer from epilepsy when he hears this, for although a friend of India, "Dr. Pollen does not see eye to eye (as very few old Indians do) with the ex-Chief Commissioner of Assam and Liberal Member for East Nottingham.

The Maharaja of Rajpipla leaves London for the Continent to-morrow, and I believe will not return to England before his departure for India.

THE LATE LADY CURZON.

MEMORIAL SERVICE AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 20

A memorial service for Lady Curzon will be held at Christ Church, Simla, on Monday afternoon and will be attended by their Excellencies and Staff, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor and all officers off duty in Simla.

CONDOLENCES FROM RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 20.

Rangoon's condolence telegraphed to Lord Curzon is in this form:—

"The members of the Chamber of Commerce, Port Trust, and Municipal Committee of Rangoon desire to express their deep sympathy with you in your bereavement."

The Government Telegraph Department in Rangoon have sent a message of condolence to Lord Curzon.

The following telegram has been despatched to Lord Curzon by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce:—

"Members Bombay Chamber of Commerce offer their sincere and heartfelt sympathy in your great bereavement."

NATIVE PRESS OPINIONS.

THE *Jam-e-Jamshed* remarks:—There are occasions when language is said to falter in its duty; when silence is more expressive of a great sorrow, and does better justice to the feelings of anguish that rend the heart of a people, than any word that could be spoken. Such an occasion is this, when startled, dumb-foundered, by the sudden news of the death of her ex-Vicereine, India feels herself called upon, as in duty bound, to join in the lamentations which must be universal at this moment throughout the civilised world. Wherever her name was spoken, whatever her many virtues were known, the sad, sudden tidings of Lady Curzon's untimely death will have occasioned sorrow too deep for tears, too poignant for the mere conventional expression of regret and sympathy. So young, so gracious, so good, who can contemplate the cessation of a life so beaut

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

ASSAULTS BY NATIVES ON BRITISH SOLDIERS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, July 2 Mr Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will communicate to the House any particulars regarding assaults alleged to have been committed this summer by natives of India upon British soldiers occupying stations in the Himalayas.

Mr. Morley: I regret to have no information available, but will address the Government of India on the subject.

COUNT OF WAR SERVICE TOWARDS PENSIONS.

Mr. Smeaton asked the Secretary of State for India: Are officers who, previous to joining the Indian Army, served in the Militia during the South African war with Army rank, and who, under the terms of War Office letter No. 6/163d, June 1905, are allowed to count such embodied or war service towards pension or gratuity in the British Service, permitted to count it towards pension and promotion in the Indian Army in the same way as they would be allowed to count it if, at the time, they had borne commissions in the Regular Forces; and, if not, will he explain why not.

Mr. Morley: Officers of the Indian Army are allowed to reckon as service for Indian pension their service out of India before joining the India Army to an extent not exceeding two years, and service in the embodied Militia is considered as service out of India for this purpose. Promotion in the Indian Army is regulated by service from date of first permanent commission, and, therefore, under regulation, time in the embodied Militia does not reckon as service for promotion. It is the practice, however, specially to allow any such time passed on field service to reckon for promotion.

EXPENDITURE ON ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that in the last quinquennial report on the education of the Government of India, compiled by Mr. Nathan, of the Indian Civil Service, the amount of direct expenditure on elementary education out of State funds, apart from fees and local funds, was stated to be only 90,000*l.* for the year 1901-1902, the last year for which figures were given; and will he state what corresponding amount was spent by the State during last year.

Mr. Morley: I am not yet in a position to answer this question, but I hope very shortly to receive from the Government of India a reply to the inquiry which I addressed to them when the hon. member first gave notice of the question.

IMPRISONMENT OF RYOTS IN BACKERGUNJ.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that Mr. Lack, the settlement officer at Barisal, has been, complained against for wrongful imprisonment of the tenants (ryots) of two lady zemindars of Backergunj and other persons in the locality; that the complaint was dismissed by the local magistrate, Mr. Emerson, in his private room, without a hearing, as frivolous and false; whether such action lies within the power of Mr. Emerson; and whether, in view of the state of public feeling in the new province, what steps he intends to take in the matter.

Mr. Morley: As I stated in answer to a question on June 21, I have no information as to the facts, but I will inquire and consider whether any action is necessary.

THE EXECUTION OF AN INDIAN PRISONER.

On Tuesday, July 3, Mr. Bright asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he has considered the explanation of the authorities of the execution of an Indian prisoner, who had appealed to the Governor-General, before there was time for the answer to the appeal to be received; and whether he proposes to take any action with regard to the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor who was responsible for this incident.

Mr. Morley said he was in communication with the Government of India, and he hoped to be able very shortly, perhaps in two or three days, to make a detailed statement on the subject.

EASTERN BENGAL.

Mr. O'Grady asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that a form of martial law exists in the Mymemsingh district in the fact that in the business centre, or town of Muktagacha, a proclamation has been issued forbidding more than three persons to walk together in the streets without a license; and what steps he intends taking to remove this infringement of the liberty of the people in the district named.

Mr. Morley reminded the hon. member that he had already stated that the only restrictions now in force in Eastern Bengal were those which were permitted and enjoined by the ordinary law. Recent rioting might have rendered special precautions necessary within the limits allowed by law. He knew nothing of the proclamation which Mr. O'Grady mentioned, but he had telegraphed for information.

Mr. O'Grady further asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that, in the riot cases now being tried at Mymensingh, the magistrates and the Lieutenant-Governor are allowing the police to conduct the cases and are refusing counsel, and that the aggrieved parties have telegraphed to the Viceroy, who declined to interfere; and whether, in view of the possibility of an injustice being done arising out of this departure from legal practices and precedent, he will make a personal inquiry into the matter, and take steps to assure the peoples of the new province that his Majesty's Government intend to insist upon the right of fair trial.

Mr. Morley: Here again I am not aware of the facts stated, but I have telegraphed for information on the subject.

Mr. O'Grady: Arising out of this unsatisfactory reply, may I ask if the right hon. gentleman is aware that the bulk of these complaints come from a certain province, and that a certain official is responsible for the whole of them, having on his own authority imposed a system of martial law?

Mr. Weir thought that the Indian natives were too poor to pay for the costs of appeal. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Morley: These are circumstances requiring a great deal of information and consideration. Information cannot be got in five minutes. (Hear, hear.)

INDIAN LAW STUDENTS AND VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary for War on what grounds Indian law students were prohibited from joining the Inns of Court Volunteers; whether he had sanctioned this restriction; and whether he proposed to take any steps to remove this disability, which effected a considerable class of loyal British subjects.

Mr. Haldane: Indian law students are not prohibited from becoming members of the 14th Middlesex (Inns of Court) Rifle Volunteers, but it has always been the practice in the corps to endeavour to avoid taking recruits who only intend to remain in this country for so short a time as is entailed by their preparation for a call to the English Bar.

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS IN ASSAM, &C.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether the rules for the reclamation of waste lands in Assam and the Central Provinces will be amended in accordance with the recommendations of the Famine Commission.

Mr. Morley: The Government of India state in their recent resolution regarding land improvements that after consulting Local Governments they consider the concession suggested by the Famine Commission goes beyond what is needed for any part of India. They are, however, discussing with the Local Governments of Assam and the Central Provinces the expediency of making the waste land rules in those provinces more liberal in certain respects than they now are.

THE CALCUTTA MADRASSAH.

Dr. Hazel asked the Secretary of State for India: In view of the fact that the appointment of Mr. J. A. Chapman to the principalship of the Calcutta Madrassah is a temporary one, made during the absence on leave of the permanent holder of the office, he will say if Dr. E. Denison Ross, the late principal of the Calcutta Madrassah has been appointed to the substantive post of officer-in-charge of the records of the Government of India; and, if so, who is, at the present moment, the permanent holder of the office of principal of the Calcutta Madrassah.

Mr. Morley: Mr. Chapman is acting for Dr. Denison Ross, who has been deputed to Simla on special duty which was expected to last for about two months, and his acting appointment will presumably terminate when Dr. Ross returns to Calcutta. As I have just stated Dr. Ross retains for the present the principalship of the Madrassah, and I cannot as yet say when a permanent incumbent will be appointed to succeed him.

Dr. Hazel asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, seeing that it has been customary to select a gentleman of distinguished Oriental scholastic attainments for the principalship of the Calcutta Madrassah, and that Mr. J. A. Chapman, the present holder of that office, possesses no such qualifications, but is an exclerk in an exchange bank, whose previous educational work has been to lecture on modern English to commercial classes at the Presidency college in Calcutta, he will say what steps have been, or are being, taken to secure the services of an Oriental scholar for charge, whether temporary or substantive, of the office of principal of the Calcutta Madrassah; and when it is proposed to relieve Mr. Chapman of his duties, and appoint a permanent incumbent possessing the customary and requisite qualifications.

Mr. Morley: Dr. Denison Ross has been appointed to the post of officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India; but he retains, in addition, the principalship of the Madrassah until a permanent successor shall have been appointed.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE INDIAN EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

Dr. Hazel asked the Secretary of State for India: In view of the fact that the appointments of Mr. E. Candler to the principalship of the Hooghly College in Bengal, and of Mr. W. Horne to an inspectorship of schools in the same province, are temporary ones made during the absence on leave of the permanent holders, will he say what were the educational posts these gentlemen were holding at the time of their appointment to the Indian Educational Service; what is the length of time during which they have been appointed to act; and who are the permanent incumbents of the posts under Government which they hold.

Mr. Morley: I understand that, at the time of his appointment to his present post, Mr. Candler was tutor in the family of an Indian nobleman, Mr. Horne was tutor to the sons of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, they had previously held scholastic posts in India and in Scotland respectively. Mr. Candler and Mr. Horne are officiating for Mr. N. L. Hallward and Mr. H. R. James, who have been granted leave, the former for 12, and the latter for 18 months.

HOURS OF LABOUR IN TEXTILE MILLS IN INDIA.

Mr. Gill asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any steps are being taken to secure a reduction in the hours of labour of women and young persons in the textile mills in India; and whether he has arranged with the Government of India to invite a British factory inspector to investigate and report on the actual condition of the workers in the mills situated in the Bombay Presidency, as suggested in his reply to a deputation which waited upon him on march 14 last.

Mr. Morley: The subject of the conditions of labour in Indian mills is at present under inquiry by the local governments. I think it advisable to await the completion of these inquiries but I do not expect to alter my opinion as to the suggestion referred to.

THE UNION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: In view of the recent disturbances at Barisal, if he will state whether he has yet come to a decision as to the advisability of terminating the existing union of executive and judicial functions in the same person; and will he state what steps he proposes to take to ensure the better administration of law in India.

Mr. Morley: As I promised in answer to a question on May 24, I have drawn the attention of the Government of India to the subject of the separation of executive and judicial functions, and I propose to await their reply. The honourable member may rest assured that any measures for improving the administration of the law in India are receiving full consideration, but I cannot at present make any statement on the subject.

THE EXECUTION OF AN INDIAN PRISONER.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: If he will state whether the Lieutenant-Governor, by whose orders an Indian prisoner was recently executed has been censured for giving orders for the sentence to be carried out when sufficient time had not elapsed for an answer to the man's appeal to be received; and will he state whether he proposes to give instructions that no execution of a condemned prisoner is to be effected while an answer to an appeal is pending.

Mr. Morley: I shall be prepared to make a statement regarding this case as soon as I have full information. I am at present in communication with the Government of India on the subject.

THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is able to state to what extent the boycott movement in Bengal has affected the importation of British goods; and whether the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal continues to prohibit in certain districts the singing of the hymn Bande Mataram, or Hail Motherland, and still orders the punishment of schoolboys for singing the hymn.

Mr. Morley: The statistics of imports into Bengal show no decline in the trade with the United Kingdom, the imports of cotton goods for April 1906 having been considerably in excess of those for the same months in 1904 and 1905. As to the cry of "Bande Mataram," the intention of the local Government is that it should not be prohibited except where it disturbs public worship or would cause such feeling in the Mahomedan population as would be likely to lead to a breach of the peace. I am not aware that these instructions have been exceeded.

THE VIZAMGAM-MALIA RAILWAY.

On Thursday, July 5, Mr. Weir asked the Secretary of State for India: Having regard to the fact that the reconnaissance of two alternative routes for the construction of the Vizamgam-Malia line has been sanctioned, will he state when the reconnaissances are likely to be completed, and whether either route passes through the territory of the Rao of Cutch.

Mr. Morley: I regret that I am unable at present to state when the reconnaissance sanctioned in January last will be completed. One of the routes to be reconnoitred passes through the territories of the Rao of Catch.

EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Mr. J. Robertson asked the Secretary of State for India whether he was aware that, notwithstanding the assurances given that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam had withdrawn all restrictions on public meetings and processions imposed by previous orders, other circulars had been promulgated by the local magistrates and district superintendents of police which directed that all persons wishing to hold a public meeting or procession must apply to the police for permission to hold such meeting or procession, and that, acting under these orders, the police had arrested and retained in custody, until they were released on heavy bail, respectable gentlemen who were attending religious processions; and whether he would take measures to ensure that real effect was given to the pledges made in that House.

Mr. Morley: The licenses for processions and meetings are required under the ordinary law, and the instructions of the local Government are that such licenses are only to be withheld in cases where there would, if they were granted, be serious risk of breaches of the peace. As I stated in reply to a question on June 26, I will take whatever steps may appear to me necessary to ensure that these instructions are not disregarded.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

721-05—Ardeshir H D and Co—Meer Akbarali Valad Sirdar Meer Abdulali vs Meer Avanali and others—Mirza and M and Ardeshir H D and Co Part heard

660—98—Nanu H and Co—Haridas Canji and another vs Premabai and others—Little and Co—Part heard.

470-03—Thakurdas and Co—Jugmohondas Jekisondas vs Mangaldas Vithaldas and others—Tyebji D and Co

199-05—Payne and Co—Abdeally Kaderbhai and another vs Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari and others—Mulla and M and in person

345-05—Jagaonlal J and G—Rahim Vallie Mahomed vs C A Ellis and another in person

741-05—Mehta and S—Kamidhan Chotmull and anothert vs Bulakidas Sadashivdas and in person

716-03—Thakurdas and Co—Hajibhoy Boga vs Dagdoo Narsoo and another—Ardeshir H D and Co

116-06—Shamrao and M—Vinayek Dhondiraj Bilwaker vs Kallandas Ramji—Dajshtaw F and D

809-05—Cowasjie L and G—Shroff Nagar Damodhar Shambhoy vs The Empire of India Life Assurance Co—Thakurdas and Co

E F Nicholson for Government. In the matter of the Land Acquesition Act 1 of 1894. Cause in matter of Government and Dayal Mulji Payne and Co for Dayal Mulji.

Long Causes.

142-06—Smetham B and S—Gimput Bulbojt Thuker vs Bhan Budhaji Thakur-Dikeshit and D

136-06—Jehangir and S—Sadha Sayana Varkote vs Purshotum Hari Rande—Daghavaya and B (For postponement)

865-05—Kanga and P. Haridatrai Nandram and another vs. Shariffbhoy Ebrahimbhoy—Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

557-03—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawandas Bhaisett vs Premchand Roychand and others—Thakurdas and Co

817-05—Payne and Co—Tricumdas Canji and others vs. the Administrator-General of Bombay and others—Madak and Co.

844-05—Mulji and S—Koreji Purshotum and others vs. Josei Jagannath Dewji and others.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

RUSSIA.

ANGRY SCENES IN THE DUMA.

THERE was a very stormy scene at a meeting of the *Duma* on July 2. The question under discussion was the abolition of capital punishment, and certain representatives of the Ministry resisted the proposal. The Minister of Justice and the Chief Naval Procurator were listened to.

The House, however, assumed a very different complexion as soon as General Pavloff, the next speaker, appeared. General Pavloff's share in the recent hangings of youths in the Baltic provinces has not been forgotten, and his unpopularity has been increased by his reversal of the sentence of hard labour passed by a Court-martial at Warsaw on a youth named Papai and the imposition of the death penalty, which was immediately carried into effect. It is whispered that in doing so he merely obeyed orders from Peterhof, but to the Extreme Left he is a man whose hands are stained with youthful blood. The whole of the Left and part of the Centre at once rose and created a great uproar, hurling epithets such as "Hangman!" "Murderer!" "Cain!" General Pavloff visibly quailed. His tall figure bent, his hand trembled, and a greenish hue overspread the unhealthy pallor of his face. He stood hesitating for some minutes, while M. Mouromtseff rang his bell and tried desperately to make himself heard above the uproar. It was a hopeless task, the noise only grew louder. One member in the centre of the House thumped his desk, others shook their fists at the Procurator. M. Mouromtseff finally left the chair and General Pavloff retreated into the hemicycle behind, but the uproar continued. It was evident the House would not be quiet until he left. This he did some minutes later, forgetting his cap in the haste of his exit, which called forth a renewed storm of execrations.

When the sitting was resumed the *Duma* resolved that a Bill abolishing capital punishment should be passed through all its stages before the House rose.

The authors of the uproar betray symptoms of uneasiness regarding the wisdom of their behaviour.

The Minister of the Interior has received an address from 9,000 Siberian peasants, protesting against the abolition of capital punishment, and denouncing the *Duma* for failing to enact the death penalty against cattle thieves and for taking an extreme stand on the agrarian question. They artlessly declare that there is plenty of land.

A correspondent hears that the only alternative contemplated at Peterhof is constitutional government or a *coup d'Etat*; but is of opinion that the scene in the *Duma* on Monday has given the Goremykin Ministry a new lease of life. The Tsar is reported to have declared that constitutional government is out of the question; yet, the latest rumours point to the formation of a non-party ministery under the premiership of M. Yermoloff, who is a bureaucrat of Liberal views.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says he does not believe that such a cabinet will be able to work with the *Duma*.

The organ of the constitutional Democrats intimates that they would decline to co-operate in forming a coalition Ministry, since the party and its supporters constitute an overwhelming majority in the *Duma*, but they reserve to themselves the right of inviting other constitutionalists to enter the cabinet.

THE GOVERNMENT'S AGRARIAN POLICY.

An official *communique* was issued announcing that the Government, acting on the instructions of the Tsar, has introduced in the *Duma* a resolution with regard to the improvement of peasant properties and an increase in their number, and the improvement of agrarian conditions generally. The Government proposes to hand over all arable crown lands to the peasants on terms favourable to them, and, in cases where these lands are not sufficiently extensive to meet the requirements of the applicants, to purchase any private properties that may be offered, and to resell them at low prices to the peasants. Any losses on the transactions are to be made good from the State funds. The Government also intends to support migration of the peasantry, to simplify the formalities in connexion with land purchase, and to promote emigration to Siberia and Central Asia. A Commission, on which the peasants will be represented, will be appointed to consider the best and most expeditious means of relieving the distressed section of the Agricultural population.

These agrarian manifesto evokes unanimous criticism and ridicule in the newspapers. The *Novoe Vremya* alone speaks well of it, but qualifies its praise by intimating that it comes to late.

The Minister of the Interior has applied to the *Duma* for the grant of a credit amounting to 100,000,000 roubles (£10,000,000) to be distributed over the years 1906 and 1907 and to be employed in providing relief and seed-corn for 127 districts situated in 27 Governments where the crops have failed.

A correspondent telegraphs:—

Cases of insubordination in the army are becoming so numerous that they may be said to have assumed an epidemic character. Troops repeatedly refuse to fire on the people.

On the other hand, agrarian disturbances are assuming dangerous proportions. The situation in the province of Tula is so serious that the *Zemstvos*, clergy, and landed proprietors have sent a collective telegram to M. Mouromtseff praying the *Duma* to intervene. Several more Cossack regiments proclaim their desire to be relieved of police duties and crave permission to return to their abandoned homes and destitute families. Of course, nobody imagines that the whole of the army and the Guards are untrustworthy. Were such the case the situation would quickly and bloodlessly settle itself. The danger lies in the fact that only a portion, which is increasing daily, cannot be counted on to quell disturbances, and in the possibility of the army's becoming divided against itself, which might easily lead to civil war.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

Nasha Zhizn says that the Russian people would joyfully conclude a peaceful alliance with the British nation. This organ, however, sees in the attitude of the British Government towards Russia only a desire to isolate Germany, and it declares that the visit of a British squadron will be regarded, not as a friendly act to the Russian nation, but as an intervention in Russian internal affairs which may only be favourable to the maintenance of despotism.

The ex-*Ruse* says that as a fervent promoter of Anglo-Russian friendship it is bound to say that the visit of a British Fleet to Kronstadt would be prejudicial thereto if the Goremykin-Stolypin Administration is still in office.

The idea of sending merely an official delegation from the *Duma* to the Inter-parliamentary Conference has been abandoned in favour of a more suitable plan where by each member will be at liberty to go there at his own initiative and expense. The Council of the Empire will also be represented. The Poles will send a strong contingent, Count Brochocki has been enthusiastically promoting the cause of the conference.

FRANCE.

FRENCH ATTITUDE TO THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

The *Times* Correspondent, discussing the disposition prevailing in France with regard to the Baghdad Railway, says:—

Nothing is likely to be done by the French that is inconsistent with British and Russian interests. In any case nothing would be neglected to bring about an agreement without which serious danger might be incurred. Many people are of opinion that the English would derive great advantage from the railway, if only for the transport of cotton and the importation of goods from Persia. That advantage, however, would, it is recognized, be only relative. From the financial point of view it is beyond question that the enterprise itself, even if not hampered by any diplomatic action, involves serious uncertainty. As to the branch of the railway already built, there was a kilometric guarantee. These first 200 kilometres as far as the Taurus mountains might constitute a safe investment owing to that guarantee and also to the important traffic in the region traversed. But after the Taurus comes the desert, and perhaps, it would be necessary to wait a century before the capital invested could be realized. Moreover, here there is no question of guarantee for interest. The situation to far from being advantageous, and explains the holding back of French capital and the hesitation of German capital.

Germany by herself can do nothing. In the first place she does not appear to have the available capital, and the risks that would be incurred are too numerous and too considerable. In the second place, if she attempts isolated action she will alienate Russia and England, who would not fail to co-operate against her.

THE MOROCCAN FRONTIER.

The unruly members of one of the great tribes on the Franco-Moroccan frontier, the Beni Guil, have been indulging in *wizzias* and then retiring into the Moroccan zone. The situation was intolerable. General Lyautey ended this state of things by a successful raid with 800 men into Moroccan territory for a distance of 120 kilometres at the end of May. The bulk of the local tribes and the Maghzen were in collusion with this movement. As General Lyautey's forces approached, the Beduin brigands, abandoning some of their booty, fled into the mountains. They afterwards decided to return to their tribe, which for two years has been friendly to the French.

It is stated that the Moorish Government has accepted all the French demands respecting the murder of M. Charbonnier—an indemnity of £4,000, the erection of a commemorative monument, and the punishment of the assassins.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DUAL SCHEMES OF MUSLIN AND PEKINE SILK.

THE vogue for pekine materials, far from having exhausted itself, has of late received a fresh impetus in Paris, and, not only as regards batistes, alpacas, flannels and linens for morning wear, but as supplementary trimming to gowns of a strictly ornate and festive appearance, the popular stripes—broad and narrow—are holding their own. Quite the latest development is the alliance of pekine silk with toilettes of muslin or lace, either black and white, or such combinations as white and Empire green, white and cerise, or white and sapphire blue being popular. A gown of embroidered lawn, inlet with incrustations of the finest point d'Angleterre, was supplemented with sleeves of black and white silk, the high ceinture of the same material being finished with a butterfly bow of ribbon at the back, the long streaming ends of which were caught midway between the waist and hem of the skirt by a bow of smaller dimensions. A large black hat which was worn with this gown was swathed with point d'Angleterre lace, and further adorned with a white ostrich plume of enormous length, tipped with black, which crossed over the brim and hung down over one shoulder, while the sunshade to accompany the toilette was of white embroidered lawn over black silk, and lined with white chiffon.

"HORTENSIA PINK."

The arrival of a new colour is always hailed with all the enthusiasm due to such an important event in the modistic world, and the number of shades which have proved so alluring all the spring and summer have by no means damped our ardour for fresh innovations. The latest recruit—i.e. "hortensia pink"—has quite captivated the affections of the Parisienne, who has, moreover, made the important discovery that this colour—which is almost more of a mauve than a pink—is admirably suited to the "summer complexion." It is neither too dark nor too light, and when carried out in mousseline de soie, or the fascinating material known as "batiste de toile," which is so popular just now in Paris, it has undoubted recommendations.

A teagown in the Princess style fashioned of this material in the favourite hortensia pink shade was delicately embroidered by hand in a floss silk design of trials of wisteria in three tones of mauve, which was carried up the skirt in the form of graduated panels, bordered on either side with narrow frills of Malines lace. A belt effect was introduced by means of bands of Cluny lace insertion at the waist, threaded with mauve satin ribbon.

WHITE AND SILVER GRAPES.

White grapes represent a charming novelty as regards millinery trimming, and in Paris a large number of the new "Reynolds" models are ornamented with enormous bunches of white muscats. These grapes are perfect marvels of skill, the delicate bloom of the fruit being reproduced in soft silver dust, while the moonbeam effect is further enhanced by the silvery white leaves of silk and velvet which accompany them.

A large hat of white Leghorn was decorated with two bunches of pure white grapes of this description, softened with twists of fine white tulle, the crown being swathed with a large white blonde lace veil, which was caught with a paste slide at the back and depended in long, pointed ends to the shoulders. A cache-peigne of bright green tulle which was inserted under the brim completed this original scheme.

CARE OF MEN'S CLOTHES.

The fine work which a woman puts into her own personal dress is as nothing compared with the painstaking and minute efforts which the average man requires of his womankind in the care of his belongings. The "stitch in time" of a hasty, rough-and-ready description which does duty in times of stress for more thorough treatment never yet satisfied the masculine standard of sewing, and few women at some period of their lives have not had cheerfully to undergo tutelage in the right and wrong ways of reparation, from sewing on buttons to pressing coats and ironing hats.

Tears and cuts are always difficult to manage successfully at home, and the only practical method of darning is to unravel the cotton or wool from the woof of the fabric, and employ this in short needlefuls to bridge the space or draw the edges together. The darn should afterwards be pressed with an iron over a damp piece of muslin. Horschair can be employed with great success in the case of rents in homespun when the wool of which it is woven cannot be used. The hair should be threaded in the ordinary way through a needle, and given a backward turn at the commencement of each needleful so to make the ends secure.

MEN'S GLOVES.

Men's gloves should always be mended with silk instead of cotton, and where driving gloves are concerned the hole—if in the seam—should be drawn together on the right side.

The correct way to brush a coat is to spread it on a flat surface with the collar directed towards the left hand, operations being begun at the inside of the collar, and down the back, fronts, and sleeves, following the nap of the cloth. In folding a coat the sleeves should first be turned back so that the crease comes just below the elbow, the lapels then doubled over the sleeves, and the "skirt" of the coat turned over the lapels in order that the hem of the coat comes under the collar when this is folded down. Trousers must be brushed from the top downwards, but folded from the bottom upwards, the crease exactly defining the centre. Two clothes brushes are essential to a man's clothes, a hard one for removing mud, and a softer one for ordinary dust. A new blacking brush answers admirably in the former case.

MR. KEIR HARDIE AND THE ZULUS.

AMAZING LETTER.

MR. Keir Hardie, Labour leader and member of Parliament, has already gained a measure of notoriety for eccentricity.

It will not be diminished by the following astounding letter which he addressed to Mr. Bankole Bright, a Zulu living in Edinburgh:

"y dear Sir,—I am obliged by your approval to anything I have been able to do to assist your race, and I regret that I cannot do more.

"The terrible event which happened in the Soudan the other day, with its attendant brutalities, reduce the administration of that country under British rule to the level of that of the Congo Free State while the wholesale massacre of natives which is now going on in South Africa, under the pretext of suppressing a rebellion which does not exist, fills one with shame and horror.

"I hope the day will speedily come when your race will be able to defend itself against the barbarities being perpetrated against it by hypocritical whites, who regard the black man as having been created in order that they might exploit him for their own advantage.

"The Press and politcians for the most part keep the people of this country in ignorance of the real treatment meted out to the natives, and not until they, the natives, are in a position to hold their own can they expect to be treated as human beings.—Yours truly.

"J. KEIR HARDIE."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Touching on Mr. Keir Hardie's scandalous letter to a Zulu correspondent, the opinion was expressed that "The Kaffir will be laughing in his sleeve at Mr. Keir Hardie, for he knows the truth; he knows we are not oppressing him, and that if we have made a mistake at all it has been on the side of leniency." At the same time the view was taken that the whole tendency of the letter makes for danger, and that no matter how severe the censorship may be, it is bound to reach the natives, and will lose nothing by travelling seven thousand miles and being repeated from mouth to mouth in the various kraals.

The whole attitude of the Labour party and the extreme Radicals is, indeed, regarded by colonists generally as infinitely more dangerous then even Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's sympathy with the Boers during the South African war. "For the Boers," it is pointed out, "had an inkling that Sir Henry and his party did not represent the country; but now these men who are sympathising with the natives are the men who are actually in power, and the mischief they are doing has no bounds."

PRO-ZULU CONDEMNED.

Mr. Keir Hardie's pro-Zulu letter was the subject of strong condemnation in parliamentary circles writes the "Exprees" Lobby correspondent.

Even his intimate friends thought the letter was indiscreet and inconsiderate, and Labour members generally are of opinion that Mr. Keir Hardie ought not to have written it.

The "Lib-Labs" believe that Mr. Hardie's pro-Zulu outburst will fire hostility to the party throughout the country, and it will not be surprising if further developments take place.

During question time in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Hardie wanted to know if the natives wounded in South Africa had been despatched by our native levies after each engagement.

He was promptly told there was no truth in the statement.

Then Mr. Byles, an advanced Liberal from Salford, asked if it were not a fact that the rebels charged only half-heartedly, and had to retire before a terrific rifle and Maxim fire. "Do you," he exclaimed, "consider that English or fair fighting?"

The Under-Secretary for the Colonies replied that the rebels charged three times, and that a larger had so be formed to repulse them.

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are quite free from the many defects of the common "liver pills" and ordinary purgatives. Moreover, Bishop's Maxils have several excellent qualities of their own not found in any other remedy. Thus:—

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BISHOP'S MAXILS are Certain and Effective.

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BISHOP'S MAXILS do not contain Dangerous Drugs.

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fulfil all the requirements of a pleasant and effective general laxative, and are especially valuable in

Habitual Constipation.

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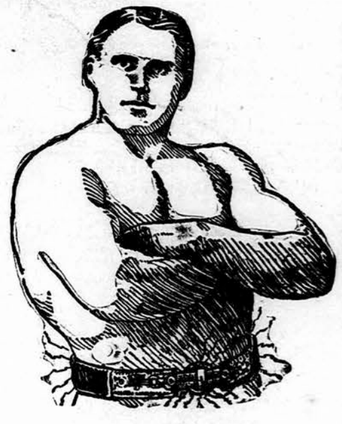
HOW IS YOUR HEALTH



AFTER all, this is the most important point to you. Have you lost the old time energy and ambition? Are you ailing in any way from Weakness, Nervousness or a Disordered Liver and Stomach? Have you any pains or aches of the body or limbs? To be brief are you as well as you would like to be? Is your health as good as it was? Write to me fully if you feel anything wrong with you, advice will be found invaluable and it will cost you nothing.

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is a Battery that stands strictly on its merits which needs no drugs assistance and will not fail to cure you if you use it right. It has cured many people, some of which were, apparently, uncurable cases. In such troubles as Lumbago, Rheumatic Pains and aches, Weak Back and Nervous Disorders, it is of the utmost value, in fact any trouble which is the result of the lack of that force which is so essential to every human being, Electric Force yields quickly to the invigorating influence.

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"DEAR SIR,—

Since I got your battery, I have been in good health. My health is improving daily I am truly a new man. For your pleasure I take the interest of writing you these few lines for publication as my true letter. Again thanking you, I am, gentlemen, Yours very truly,"

(Original letter will be shown to those who call)

Send me your name and address if you are a sickly person, and I will send you free of charge a standard book on Electricity as applied for curing diseases. Call if convenient. Our offices are open daily from 9-30 A.M. to 6 P.M. Consultation is free.

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Liver Disorder INDIGESTION & DIZZINESS CURED

THE commonest form of Liver Complaint is Congestion—the disorder which causes headache, biliousness, pain in the side, dizziness, nausea, and a host of other serious symptoms. Normally the liver contains about one-third of all the blood in the body. When congestion is caused, by cold, by improper feeding, or by anything else, more blood is forced into the liver, it becomes "congested," and causes drowsiness, and all the symptoms described above.

Now, to relieve this congestion—to rid the body of all traces and effects of liver disorder—is the special purpose of Bile Beans. They gently operate on the bowels, promote secretion of the digestive juices, rectify the bile flow, and so stimulate the torpid liver that proper circulation is re-commenced, congestion relieved, and all the symptoms of it disappear. Thousands of cures prove this.

Mr. Thompson, a foreman spinner, of Gelderd Road, Leeds, owes his present good health to Bile Beans. Telling of his cure, his wife said—

"My husband suffered for many years from liver complaint, dizziness, and indigestion. He had also had spasms and a bad attack of jaundice. Being a spinner, he had to be on his feet all day, and he would say to me, 'As soon as it gets to dinner time I wish it was night, for I can hardly drag myself about.' When night came he would come home utterly fagged out—with no appetite, and no interest in anything. He suffered from sleeplessness, too, and pains in the stomach. Anything in the nature of pastry and confectionery—well, if he had the least bit I used fairly to cringe, for I knew what it would mean later. At last he determined to try Bile Beans for Biliousness. He got some, and began taking them. The first few doses did him pounds of good. Soon after beginning to take them his spasms stopped altogether. Then he ceased having pains after meals; and as he continued to take the medicine regularly the tired feeling he had so long comprised of left him entirely. At the present time he is not like the same man. Bile Beans have done more for him than we could have hoped for."

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CHARLES FORDE'S
BILE BEANS BILIOUSNESS
CURE:—HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, DEBILITY, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, PIMPLES, DIZZINESS, SALLOW COMPLEXIONS, PIMPLES AND ALL EVILS A STOMACH TROUBLES:
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A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter Scotch.

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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

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IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
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BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste **and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution** of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MI

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

THE VOICE OF THE WOLF.

THE agitation, renewed last week, with a view to securing the abolition of capital punishment, directs our thoughts, in view of what is happening, in Russia, to the days of the Terror in France. Although the story of Robespierre is as well known to English readers as the careers of prominent Englishmen, it still seems almost beyond belief that the man who was destined to deluge France with blood was, not long before his frightful career of power began, one of the most strenuous opponents of capital punishment. While he was still an obscure advocate at his native Arras he threw up an appointment because of his opposition to this form of penalty. And, just when his star was in the ascendant, he boldly harangued the National Assembly to prove "That the punishment of death is essentially unjust, that it has no tendency to repress crimes; and that it multiplies offences much more than it diminishes them." Those were the sentiments of the monster whom a few months later France had such good reason to abhor.

HORSE SIGHT.

As a van-horse, frightened by a motor'bus, galloped in terror along Regent-street on a recent afternoon, one could not but wonder by what faculty the sensation of alarm had been created in the creature's brain. It were uncharitable to the 'bus to suggest that the horse's sense of smell was the one. Was it, then, hearing, or sight? A horse will scent blood and fear it; it will be startled by a noise as loudly as the most nervous of human beings; and mountainous Clydesdales have cowered in horror at the sight of an eight-hands pony owned by the present writer. When Frank Buckland took his friend Joseph Brice, the 7ft. 10in. giant, to see the troop horses at Regent's Park Barracks, the animals, though accustomed to seeing stalwart men, snorted and reared and shied in the greatest alarm upon the big man's entering the stables. It is supposed by some that the eyes of horses magnify objects more than do human eyes," was Buckland's comment.

A LEGAL POINT.

A man was sent to prison at Worcester Assizes recently for wilfully setting fire to his house and shop—so the report of the case is worded. Was he guilty of arson or of merely a misdemeanour? Arson, says the law, is not arson unless the house or property fired by the offender be the property of another person; though a man set fire to his own house in a crowded district, and involve danger to contiguous houses, that is not the indictable offence, but only a misdemeanour. In the Worcester case the prisoner says that he fired the goods in question only to destroy furniture claimed by his wife. If those articles were hers, then the offence must have been arson. It may not be generally remembered that to use explosives against a house renders the culprit liable to a charge of arson.

OTHER PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Overshadowed by more widely reported trials, a very striking case has run its course at the Central Criminal Court. A member of the body known as the Peculiar People has been sent to gaol for nine months for the manslaughter of two of his children. Eight years ago he was in the same dock for a like offence, but had continued his misguided way, regardless of the warning which he then received. In an earlier age he might without fear have faced the consequences of his acts. Our judges might possibly have been on the side of the "let ill alone" policy. They believed in witchcraft, astrology, alchemy, and all the delusions of the credulous. And their beliefs are to be found in modified form in many parts of the world to-day. A case in the Guatemalan Court serves as illustration.

DUAL ROLES.

A priest was called to administer the last rites of his Church to a dying man, whose features, the priest noted, told of rough usage. The man died, and there ran a great stir through the town. In his dying confession the native had not spoken of any unusual occurrence, but his friends now accused a neighbour of murdering him. The victim, it was said, was the chief wizard of the town, and had possessed the power of taking the form of a tiger, and in that guise had frequently roamed the district at night. Witnesses swore that they saw a battle between a lion and a tiger; that they presently lost sight of the beasts, and saw in their stead the doomed man and his murderer. An examination of the dead man's body showed a number of scratches and contusions, and the court passed sentence of death upon the accused, finding that he had fatally injured his victim while the latter was in the form of a tiger, while he himself had assumed the shape of a lion.

SWORDS, HOOPS AND HANDEL.

The Handel Festival, with its four thousand performers, and, for one of its audiences five times that number of people, would have gladdened the heart of the great composer could he have been present to see its like in his own day. When the "Messiah" was first produced there were only six hundred people in the audience. And highly delighted Handel was to see his hall in Dublin occupied by so many. He had not to take a penny at the doors; all the seats were booked in advance, and many more could have been disposed of had there been more accommodation. The need for greater room led to the publication of a curious notice in anticipation of the second performance. Ladies were begged to attend without hoops and gentlemen without swords. This condescension on their part, they were informed, would enable the stewards to seat seven hundred persons in the room instead of six hundred.

THE LADIES PARADISE.

Unless the women Suffragists prefer their present course of making themselves offensive and ridiculous it is possible that they may envy the lot of those fair ladies whom the island of Cephalonia once knew in the brave days of which friend Froissart wrote. The Knights of Rhodes, returning from their captivity in the realms of the Sultan Bajazet, called at the island, and there were received with great honour by the ladies and damsels who governed the island. "I may be asked," says the chronicler, "if the island were solely inhabited by women. I answer no; but women have the sovereignty of it: they employ themselves in needlework and other occupations, and make such fine cloths of silk that none other can be compared to them." The question of the suffrage does not seem to have arisen in any acute form for where the ladies ruled, and men were but their messangers and commercial representatives in the outer world's commerce, the gentle sex governed without it.

SMOKED CONSCIENCE.

The times are busy for those who have properties to let and for those in quest of them. Agents may well be thankful that not all their clients are as frankly deprecatory of their property as was Lord Langdale, one of the most conscientious men the Bench ever knew. Time and fortune placed him in such a position as to enable him to quit his old chambers for new. He was anxious to let the former, which, however, though generally desirable, suffered from a chimney. It smoked terribly, in spite of all attempts at cure. Now, while he wished to get the chambers off his hands, he was vastly concerned lest his agents should not make clear to prospective tenants the story of that chimney. Finally his conscience caused him to take a sheet of foolscap and write upon it in bold capitals the following forbidding legend: "The chimney of this fireplace smokes incurably, and every experiment has been tried to remedy the evil, and no expense spared." It would have been interesting to see that notice sub-edited by professional agents

WASTE.

"All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full unto the place from whence the rivers come, thither they return again." So it has ever been. Our reservoirs show improved stocks from the record rainfall, but, generally speaking, the country's water supply is but little better off for all the liquid wealth poured recently upon it. The engineer has yet to give us a perfect method of conserving the great quantity of water which occasional torrential rains bring to earth. Our good friend the sun draws for his rains from many sources. He takes tax of the seas and sends their vapour to condense upon the hills, he takes from the rivers and lakes, from the damp places of the earth itself, from moisture-disseminating vegetation; he vaporises the surface of the Polar ice, and with it waters, other lands. But the water escapes again; by vaporisation, by percolation, by flight along the river bed. A month of drought would set us all gasping. Every man, woman, and child in these islands requires twenty-five gallons of water per day. Not all can get it, because the flood flows away unchecked.

PRODIGAL WEALTH.

Shivering during the cold spells of the week-end some of us have felt, perhaps, that instead of conserving water the retention of a modicum of solar heat would be more to the purpose. Some day, perhaps, our giants of science will bottle up some sunshine. A good deal more goes to waste than can be traced to any utilitarian end. Two feet of the sun produce sufficient heat to drive the engines of the largest steamer ever built; yet the bulk of the sun is so vast that, as Sir Robert Ball tells us, if the earth were placed at its centre, the entire orbit of the moon would be entirely within it. The earth catches only a two-thousand-million of the heat emitted from the great solar heat-engine, and its creatures are dependent for energy upon a coal-supply whose power is relatively so infinitesimal that if every bit of coal in the world were cast into one great bonfire and instantaneously burnt it would not generate as much heat as the sun produces each tenth of a second.

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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FRUITS IN SYRUP.

FRUITS—CRYSTALLIZED.
DESSERT AND DRIED.
CANDIED PEEL.

MOIR'S

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:
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RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS.

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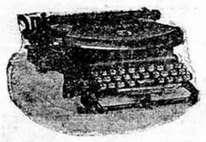
SADDLE SOAP.

Sold by all Saddlers and Store-Keepers

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

The "EMPIRE"



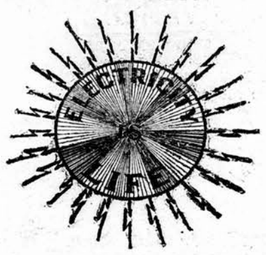
PRICE - - 250 Rs.

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT
800 Machines.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
500 Machines,
&c., &c.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

"WAS SUPPOSED NEVER TO WALK AGAIN." PARALYZED FOR 3 YEARS!



THINK OF IT? 3 years in bed, unable to move; now walks. Mrs. ROBERTS' letter tells the whole story:—

7, CONTRACTORS' BUILDING,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,
7th September, 1905.

DR. A. T. SANDEN.

SIR,

This is a true and candid statement which I wish to be made known to the Public at large about your Herculex.

I was paralysed for a period of three years and unable to leave my bed; I had the advice of many experienced Doctors, but of no avail; and they all gave me the same reply that I would never walk; and I also tried many drugs. At last I gave up all hopes of ever walking again, when I saw an Advertisement in the "Times of India" concerning your Herculex and its wonderful cure, so I made up my mind to see you personally about my sickness.

After seeing you, my hopes revived a little, but I still had a doubt, until I brought the Herculex and wore it; to my surprise and joy, I was able to walk about the house by holding to things as I passed them; after two months' use I was able to go for a change and back with the help of my daughter, aged fourteen, and up-to-date I am doing remarkably well and hope soon to be perfectly well, though you did not expect to find a change before the end of six months.

I am, indeed, thankful to you for your care and kind attention, and your Herculex Belt is a wonderful cure, which I hope will benefit many more sufferers same as I was.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) B. ROBERTS.

This needs no comment. Judge for yourself after cures like this. It will pay you to investigate my system of treatment. All consultations are free! If you are unable to call, write for my latest works on electrical treatment, which will be mailed you free on receipt of your name and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:

DR. A. T. SANDEN,
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

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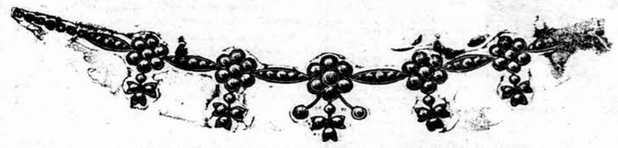
Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters.

JEWELLERY UP TO DATE.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 32.

Gold Brooch, set Sapphire and Pearls, Rs. 100.



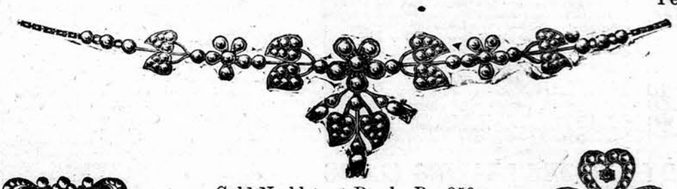
Gold Necklet, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 175.

Gold Pearl Pendant, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant set Pearl, Rs. 32

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.

Gold Brooch, set Peridot and Pearls, Rs. 140.



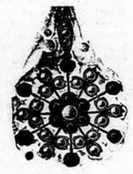
Gold Necklet set Pearls, Rs. 250.

Gold Brooch Olivine and Pearls, Rs. 112.

Gold pendant and Chain set Pearls, Rs. 50.

Gold Pendant, set Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 115.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 75.



Gold Pendant set Pearls, Rs. 70.

Gold Pearl, set Bracelet, Rs. 205.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Rs. 38.

Gold Pendant,set Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 135.

Gold Pendant, set Pearls, Platinum and Gold Chain, Rs. 55.

Gold Necklet of Turquoise and Pearls, Rs. 275.

Gold Pendant set Pearls and Gold Chain, Rs. 50.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

B 22752, Necklet with Pena Set with Emeralds, Ruby and Pearl, Rs. 110.

B 45783, Expanding Bracelet with patent clasp. Set Pearls and Rubies, Rs. 250.

B 38652, Enamelled Brooch, Set Pearls, Rs. 32.

B 45395, Set Diamonds, Rubies and Pearls, Rs. 220.

B 23547, Bracelet Set with Opal and Pearls, Rs. 46.

B 42396, 15ct. Gold, Pearl and Turquoise Safety Pin, Rs. 10-8.

B 37890, 15ct. Gold, Twisted wire Brooch, Rs. 10.

B 21046, Bracelet Set with 3 Rubies, Rs. 50.

B 32675, Opal safety pin, Rs. 5.

B 32765, Pearl safety pin, Rs. 6-8.

B 26017, Bracelet, Set Pearls, Rs. 40.

B 39361, Bracelet Set with Turquoise Matrix and Baroque Pearls, Rs. 90.

B 35491, Rs. 22.

B 34852, 18ct. Gold, Rs. 7-12. 9ct. Gold, Rs. 3-8.

B 37144, Solid Gold Charm, Rs. 17.

B 44194, Turquoise Matrix mounted in 15ct. Gold, Rs. 31.

B 45936, Gold Platinum and Diamond pin Rs. 45.

46258, Brooch, 18carat Gold, Rs. 20. 15carat Gold, Rs. 18.

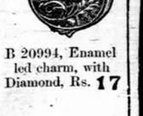
B 22340, scarf pin Set Pearls Rs. 17.

B 35479, Gold Links, Rs. 23.

44757, Twin safety pins, Set Turquoises, Rs. 12.

15carat Gold safety pins, Rs. 4 to 21.

B 36314, Links Set Rubies and Diamonds, Rs. 48.



B 20994, Enamelled charm, with Diamond, Rs. 17

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IMPORTERS OF 18CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

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INDIAN AND COLONIAL SHIPPERS

Fancy Goods, Leather Goods, Stationery, Musical Instruments, China, Enamelled and Basket Ware, Toys of every description, Electro-Plate and Cutlery.

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Eliminating trials reduce the number of really safe and useful massage lubricants to one,

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For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Cure to Bronchitis, to curtail from Cold, Chilblains before freeze, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.

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CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING CLUBS TROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

Per 100							
Rs. 7	Rs. 5-8	Rs. 6	Rs. 4-8	Rs. 3-12	Rs. 4	Rs. 3-4	Rs. 2-12

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THE QUESTION now-a-days among Smokers is, Why should Vafiadis' Cigarettes be so largely distributed?

The answer is not far to seek.

It is because Vafiadis having had a life-long experience in Tobacco knows what is suitable for this peculiar climate of India, and it also is because their only intention is to satisfy their thousands of Customers by guaranteeing a new consignment of their Cigarettes every fourteen days.

To the above facts it is due that their Cigarettes are so highly praised and smoked by the throng, and are pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to all others.

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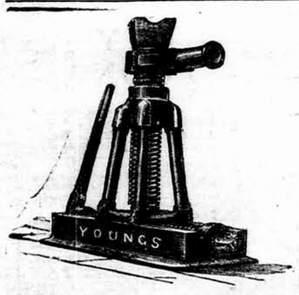
FOR THE SKIN and COMPLEXION.

Soothing, Healing, and Emollient in its effects; it removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions, produces a Softness, and Delicacy of the Face, Neck, Hands and Arms, and imparts a Matchless Beauty to the Complexion unobtainable by any other mean warranted Harmless.

Bottles, 2/3 and 4/6, sold by Stores, Chemists, and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

For impure and unhealthy skin its Curative and Medicinal properties are unrivalled; nothing equals it; the official stamp proves this.



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A REMEDY OFFERED

Which possesses all the elements that go to produce a good head of hair. Its powerful, stimulating properties go straight to the hair roots, giving them a life and vigour they never knew before. And life and vigour to the roots mean more hair, stronger hair, better hair. It will assuredly do all this for YOU, as it has done for thousands of others.

EDWARDS'

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

The Great Hair Producer & Restorer.

The Finest Dressing. Specially Prepared and Delicately Perfumed. A Luxury and a Necessity to every Modern Toilet.

Mr. HARRY DE WINDT,

The Great Explorer, writes:

"I think it right to tell you that on my return from my recent Land Expedition from Paris to New York, I was practically bald; the few hairs I had left were rapidly coming out. I have only used your 'HARLENE' FOR TWO MONTHS and am perfectly astounded at its marvellous results. My hair has ceased dropping out, and is growing again quite thickly.

1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the world, or sent direct on receipt of Postal Order.

—EDWARDS'—

BRILLIANTINE

Trade "UZON" Mark.

Of Exquisite Delicacy

A Superior Tonic for Dry Hair, Beard and Moustache.

For making the Hair Rich, Luxuriant and Brilliant.

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"CREMEX"

Shampoo Powder.

A delightful Preparation for washing and thoroughly cleansing the Hair and Scalp. Permanently Removes Scurf, Dandruff, etc. Makes the Hair Soft, Pliable and Glossy.

Powders 3d. each. Box of Four 1/- Post Paid

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Give the most brilliant and the cheapest Light of the day.

STORM AND RAINPROOF ARC LAMPS, from 500 to 1,500 candle power.

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Suitable for Palaces, Clubs, Offices, Halls, Churches, Factories, Workshops, Compounds, Gardens and Streets. Adopted by Municipalities and Railways, etc., etc.

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Liqueur Exquisite Tonic. Digestive and Efficacious.

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC (against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions), APERIENT (slow purgative), DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC (against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

**** Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

***** At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

***** We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liquor most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liquors invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Mortur qui non uitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,

Chief Physician & House-Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

TO BE HAD FROM ALL FIRST CLASS WINE DEALERS.

The British Medical Journal says:

"Benger's Food has *by its excellence* established a reputation of its own."

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for Infants, Invalids, and the Aged

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

BENGER'S FOOD with milk forms a dainty, delicious, and most easily digested cream. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.

Benger's Food is sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is "protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India "and proceedings will be taken against the renders of any colorable or other "imitation thereof."

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, one

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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JOSEPH DAWSON & SONS REGISTERED TRADE MARK No 75380

TRADE MARK.

PURCHASERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT NO BOOTS ARE GENUINE WITHOUT THIS TRADE MARK STAMPED ON THE SOLES.

We only brand Pucca made goods with our Trade Mark.

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Soapmakers by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

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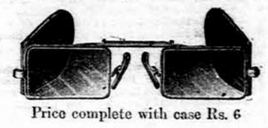

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